JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,942—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th May.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th ,,
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
CLYDE	4089	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 655.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,337	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 24th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
PETERS	595	Fiedler	1st June.
SAFARI	1,432	Ahrens	8th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th May, 1900.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4370 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 19th May, 1900.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY WINE.

	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Pts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Pts. Per doz. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage.	44 8	24 8	40 0	22 0
POMARD	24 8	14 8	22 0	13 0
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	22 4	12 4	20 0	11 0
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	29 0	15 12	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured, White Burgundy	27 0	14 8	24 0	13 0

	Pints. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Cash Rates. Rs. a.
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, Very Choice Dessert Wine	30 0	27 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUNDTIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ,,	1 12 0	PEKOE ,,	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ,,	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ,,	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genne and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'
HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED

PIANOS FOR INDIA,
THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE

Complete in every respect.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wallers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per monsem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Seebon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d, and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s, 6d, each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 21st May, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY next, May 24th, being the BIRTH-DAY of the QUEEN EMPRESS.

H. R. HOYLES,
Acting Manager.

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTIJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 23th May, 1900, at 4 P.M., to consider and sanction a proposed alteration in the Agreement with the Secretary of State in regard to the working expenses of the Railway.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st May, 1900.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered office, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 23th May, 1900 at 1-15 P.M., to consider and sanction a proposed alteration in the Agreement with the Secretary of State in regard to the working expenses of the Railway.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st May, 1900.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCY

COMPANY.

ALL

INTENDING ASSURERS

should send for the

COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS

issued as at 1st January 1900.

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES

AND

Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS

EXCEED

RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over

NINETY-FIVE LAKHS

since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN 1 ENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their sale-Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Fatmabai, wife of Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman Kadwani, the following ornaments:—

1 gold jarmar of 15 pieces, with pearls.
2 maras jadao poli and chid jadao, with pearls.
1 joomna solid.
1 gold jalavali jarmar.
3 gold jer of 350 beads.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MEMBERSHIP of BOMBAY ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is OPEN to the Public. For advantages offered and full particulars, please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographic to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India, Fort, Bombay.

EVENING DRESS for HOT WEATHER WEAR. Thin Cashmere Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, from Rs. 10. Dress Suits, Silk Lined, Rs. 25. White Dress Vest Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts from Rs. 5-8.—ASQUITH and LORD, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower).

WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 45,000 upon a Landed Property in the Taluka of Anand, Dist., Kaira, yielding an annual income of Rs. 6,000. Apply quoting the terms of interest per cent. p.a., to "D.P.S." care of this Paper.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. R. W. LIEBSCHWAGER'S furniture, piano, etc., by order of the Administrator General at the Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS. of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Muzagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO LET.—BUNGALOW, at Nepean Sea Road or separate Flats. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette "Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book to Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DOCTOR MENIST

SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen .....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. or 5 Dozen .....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S

LIQUEUR

WHISKY.

SOFT MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Quality and Age Guaranteed.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Igha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandson (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOGILALL.—Mhow.
MOOKHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HAHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI AKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— , 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per anum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per anum.

The Bank will also at the Hel Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfesums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest om date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUD, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per ce. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credit free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS colve 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balane.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCES.

By Order of the Board,
H. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bomy, 1st May, 1900.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter, and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR MAY, 1900.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembligs, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden st. ings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own "manufacture") for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C. Consultable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBORN, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, south, Calcutta

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

9 MILLIONS STERLING.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

GLIMPSES

OF THE

EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

KILLS. BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

KILLS. BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a prefectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 33
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	" 4½
Third do	" 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, the scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-3

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 1
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized by Google from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the letter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

OF

ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N.Y., U.S.A.

I have THIS DAY given POWERS of ATTORNEY to Mr. G. H. PHILLIPS who will act for me during my absence.

F. J. PARROTT,

Attorney and General Manager for East.

Bombay, 19th May, 1900.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MESSRS. W. NEWMAN & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

WELL KNOWN

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS.

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES, &c., &c., CAN BE HAD

FROM

MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE

BINDAHNEEM,

STATIONERY DEPOT,

23RD ROAD,

MANDALAY.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WE BEG TO INVITE the attention of the public to THE SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND that has been OPENED by the above Company, where perfect efficiency is guaranteed in both the arts with three months.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

This fills a long felt want. Those in want of situation should write us, giving us full particulars of their capabilities, as we have always many applications for Shorthand Writers and Typists.

WANTED all Shorthand Writers and Typists, whether employed or not, to get their names registered in our books.

EMPLOYERS who are in want of Shorthand writers and Typists should communicate with us as we have opened a register of expert operators whom we shall be able to recommend FOR EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING work of all kinds done on special terms.

CIRCULARS ADDRESSED and despatched by contract.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed.

Full particulars on application.

APPLY: TO THE MANAGER.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientèle* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1255
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	72
Bank of India	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	79
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0
Anglo-Indian	1,315		0	Nil
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1092 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.
Borar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdR 2
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d Rs.
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.5.
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2
Colin batore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25
Colaba Land & Mills	4,600	700	...	Rs. 10
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil
Framjee Petit, Hindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil
Hingunghat Mills	1575	1,000	1,000	40
Howard and Bullough	700	500	500	50
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	50
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	30
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30
Indian Manfg.	800	500	500	Nil
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 5
Jacob Sassoon	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50
James Greaves, Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	25
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvdRs 20
Jehangir Bahooo.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd
Khandesh Manfg. Co.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20
Khatau Makanjee	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35
Krishna Mills Ld	1,000	250	250	65
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25
Lord Reay Mfg. Co.	3,300	100	100	dvdRs.5
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30
Manaiuxmee	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10
Manbooo Shan Mills (Gulbarga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	4 pr ct.
Mohanlal K. Parekh & Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60
Amraoti	300	100	10	dvdRs15
dazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5
Morarji Gocul-dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15
Mysore & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs10
Madura Mills	7000	100	100	Nil
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.5
Oriental	5,725	500	25	dvd Nil
Presidency Mills. Co (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70
Soondersis	750	1,000	1,000	Rs50
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½
Sassoon and Allianee	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20
Venishanker Lukhmi-shunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs10
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	Nil
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co.	6400	50	all	dvdRs
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	si

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250		1,300 x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	73
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	135
Bhowanagar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brooking Co	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Bombay Printing Emporo Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs30	180 x
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200 xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs9	60
Fort	150	8,300	300	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs10	51
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340 x
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125 xd
Khanguam	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475 x
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	£300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	367 1-2
Munmar M	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Borar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	475
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	135
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	165
Sassoon	500	500	470	36	300 xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	340 xd
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	12½	585
Sora b Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	1725
Surty Press Co., Ld	200	250	250	Nil.	325
Volkart	37	200	all	1	
	...	00	—	Rs 30	985

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Rv.	500	00	...	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	485

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets 6h 29m. High water, 4-54m. 5-25a Low water, 10-39m.

Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Globe Manufacturing Co., Meadow Street, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5-15.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Hill Craig left the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Imperatrix entered and the s. s. Maria Valerie left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—A football meeting; will take place at the Gymkhana, on Friday, 25th instant, at 6-15 p.m. at which members are specially requested to be present.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ile-de-la Reunion left the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Tientsin and the s. s. Saxarmati entered and the s. s. Onipenta left the dock yesterday.

TRAFFIC IN MINORS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Superintendent Holloway charged Ittibai and Bhow Ambaji with obtaining possession of two girls, named Amdi and Rakhmi, both minors, for immoral purposes. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan barrister-at-law, with Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The magistrate held that the evidence was conflicting and unsatisfactory, and discharged the accused.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Cama Hospital, regarding the death of Tai, a Hindu girl, aged about three years. The deceased resided with her parents at Gilder Street. About a month ago the mother was sitting near the fire-place in the house feeding the child in her arm. Suddenly a spark from the fire-place flew on the deceased, setting her clothes on fire. The deceased was burnt about her sides and right groin. The mother applied some household remedies to the burns, but the child grew worse and about a week after the mother took her daughter to the Cama Hospital where she died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ithia Gunoo a cart-driver, was charged with driving his cart in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing damage to the victoria belonging to Mr. A. Walker of H. M.'s Customs. On Saturday morning, Mr. Walker was driving in his victoria to go to his work at the Prince's Dock. On nearing the Warl Bunder he saw the accused driving his cart in the middle of the road, from the opposite direction in a furious manner. Mr. Walker stated that he and his syce shouted out to the accused to keep on one side of the road, but the latter did not seem to heed the warning. The cart collided with the victoria, causing damage to the mud-guards and the wheels. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A TICKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Charles Lewis, of the G. I. P. Railway, charged G. H. Butcher, describing himself as a bookmaker, with travelling between Poona and Dadur without a ticket. It was stated that this morning the accused alighted at the Dadur station and going to the ticket office purchased a ticket for Bombay. Mr. Lewis said that the action of the accused amounted to fraud inasmuch as he wanted the railway authorities to believe that he came from Dadur and not Poona. The accused stated that he had a ticket from Poona to Kalyan, which he gave up at the latter station. He was willing to pay any excess fare which was due to the Railway Company. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 25.

RAILWAY FATALITY.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, while the Ahmedabad passenger train was steaming in the Parli station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway a Hindu passenger, who was travelling in a third-class carriage, opened the door of his compartment and attempted to jump on to the platform. In doing so the man, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be one Nathu Kala, fell between the platform and the train. The train was pulled up and the unfortunate man was removed on to the platform. Both his thighs, legs and right arm were found to have been crushed and he was unconscious. He was placed in the same train and brought to Bombay to be conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, but at the Grant Road station, he was found to be dead. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at the Grant Road Station, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST SCHEME.—A meeting of the Inhabitants of the Fanaf Ward, and of the City of Bombay generally, was held at the Antonio De Silva's School, Dadar, on Sunday last, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Government of Bombay in connection with the Street schemes of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the districts above-named. Mr. Ardeshir F. Oonwalla was in the chair. Mr. R. V. Ranji having read the minutes of the last general meeting of the rate-payers, which was held on the 8th October, 1899, they were adopted. Mr. Javale then read to the meeting the memorial; and it was adopted on the motion of Rao Sahib Sitaram Khanderao Valdya. Mr. Oonwalla, Mr. Wadia, and Mr. Karimbhai Adamji Peerbhai, who are the representatives of these two ward in the Municipal Corporation, addressed the meeting at great length on the various grievances set out in the memorial. Mr. Oonwalla, in concluding his remarks, made a reference to the death of Mr. Madhowrao Shridhar, who had greatly interested himself in the preparation of the memorial. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—An inquiry was held yesterday morning, at Strang Street, by Mr. Turner the coroner, on the body of Pabutbee, a Hindu woman aged about thirty years. The deceased was the wife of a ramoosee, in the employ of a Mahomedan merchant. Some months ago when the deceased's husband was out of employ, he and his wife had to board and reside at a relative's house. A few days ago, the husband having obtained an employment as a ramoosee to a Mahomedan merchant, he left his relative's place and resided at his master's place. On Sunday last, the relative called on the deceased's husband and demanded money for the board and lodging provided to him and his wife. An altercation then ensued between them. The husband then went to his work and the relative left. About noon on the same day the latter returned and began abusing the deceased in a most filthy manner. After the relative had left, deceased sat down crying and shut the door of her room. Nothing more was heard of the deceased until the return of her husband in the evening. Finding the door fastened from the inside the husband knocked at it, but received no reply. He then looked through the iron bars of a window and saw his wife hanging by a rope tied round her neck from a ring in the ceiling of the room. He forced open the door and on entering the room, found the deceased dead. It was stated that the husband had sold all her ornaments to pay off his debt. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Khan Bahadur Hormusji, a brother of Mr Nowroji Jamsetji Antia, general merchant and member of the Thana Municipality, has been appointed as fifth grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar Gohelwad (Division) Prant.

On Friday last, while two Mahar coolies of Bhivandi were engaged in removing some bags containing bone-powder in Messrs. Croft and Mody's Bone-Mill at Thana, a pile of heavy bags gave way accidentally and fell upon the coolies killing them both on the spot.

The following further relief work was started on the 6th instant, in the Thana District:—Constructing public road from the G. I. P Railway station of Sanjan to Talasari near Jawhar in Kolwan.

Kalikaparsad Gangadeen and ten other Sikhs of the Panjab were tried by Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodhar Ovalekar, Honorary Magistrate, at Thana, for having committed an attempt at gang-robbery in the house of Dr. B. N ik, at Bandora, on the 21st April last, and they were committed to the court of Session, Thana, last week.

A katodi thief and three others who were charged with having committed a robbery of food-grain in Wada Taluka, of the Thana District, a few days ago, were tried by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Thursday last. The katodi was sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment and the others were acquitted. A notorious kolee of Dhasaee, who committed a dacoity in Moorbad Taluka a month ago, was sentenced by Mr. Tipnis to five years' rigorous imprisonment on Friday.

It is stated that several cases of plague have lately broken out among the Musalmans and gowlees of Tarapoor, in Dhanoo Taluka of this district. The Brahmans of Tarapoor have left their houses and gone to reside in Ambawadi. The Parsee residents there are getting themselves inoculated.

Eleven third-class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from plague when removed from trains at Kalyan station on the G. I. P. Railway Line during last week. They were detained for treatment under the special medical officers at that station in this district.

Nine births (three males and six females) and twenty-six deaths (including three deaths from cholera) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Mr. Burke presiding.

THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak seconded by Mr. Lund, sanction was given, as recommended by the Standing Committee, to a grant of Rs. 4,000 from surplus cash balances to meet the estimated cost of the purchase of a steam hammer of the double standard pattern, to be subsequently adjusted against profits that might accrue in the Municipal Workshops.

IMPROVEMENT OF SECOND NAGPADA.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner on the subject of improving a certain part of 2nd Nagpada:—With reference to the Corporation's resolution of the 5th February last, drawing the Commissioner's attention to the filthy condition of the open space belonging to the Municipality and situate in Tank Street in 2nd Nagpada, and asking for a report on the advisability of converting the same into a recreation ground or a garden for the use of the inhabitants of the densely-populated locality of 2nd Nagpada, I have the honour to state that the ground is always kept clean. It was uneven and had to be cleared of the materials of the chowky of the Special Drainage Engineer which had lately been pulled down. Orders were accordingly issued for putting the ground in order. It was formed by reclaiming a tank known as Khandia Tank and is shown by red boundary in the plan. Of this the portion coloured burnt sienna and numbered 3 has been taken up for a road and that numbered 4 has been sold for being added to a mosque. Plot 2 is intended for a Mahomedan Municipal school building if the Corporation sanction the proposal as per their resolution, dated the 8th February, 1893. It will be seen therefore that the remaining ground is not large enough for the purpose suggested in the resolution of the Corporation.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved for the appointment of a committee to consider and report whether the land in question should be kept as open ground or converted into a garden for recreation purposes.

Mr. Sharaf Ali Mamuji seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

THE GOWALIA TANK.

Dr. Viegas, in accordance with a notice of motion, moved:—"That the Commissioner be requested to enquire and report to the Corporation whether there has been any rise in the level of the water of the Gowalia Tank since the beginning of this year, and if so, to ascertain the cause of it. Whether in the course of drainage operations it has been necessary to adopt measures for the removal of sub-soil water and generally the localities where such measures have been found necessary." He said it was curious that while other tanks in the city had dried up this year, there was a rise in the level of the water of the Gowalia Tank. The matter required urgent attention on the part of the Municipal executive, for it was suspected that the increase of water was due to a leakage in the Malabar Hill Reservoir. If this was a correct conjecture it was a serious matter.

Mr. Rustom K. R Cama seconded the proposition, which was carried.

MALARIAL FEVER ON THE MALABAR HILL.

Dr. Viegas moved that the Commissioner be requested to obtain a report from the Executive Health Officer as to the causes of malarial fever which was prevalent on the greater part of the western slope of Malabar Hill. He said various causes were given for the prevalence of the peculiar type of fever which was raging on the parts of the Hill pointed out in his proposition, one of them being that it was due to mosquitoes. He was informed by a medical gentleman practising in that part of the city that the fever was due to the use of Tulsi water. He was further informed that this type of fever was not known there before.

Dr. De Monte seconded the proposition.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed thought that no case had been made out for asking a report from the Health Officer. The fever was not confined to the western slopes of the Malabar Hill, but it was prevalent all over the city. There being scanty rain last year the level of the subsoil water had gone down and hence the prevalence of different types of fever. This was a common phenomenon under the conditions he had mentioned.

Dr. Karak considered that the fever being prevalent all over the city preference should not be given to any particular locality. The investigation ought to be of a general character.

Dr. Dinshaw Master remarked that the Health Officer was in possession of the reports of several medical men on the subject, and I would be better to obtain a report from him before he went away. He moved an amendment for extending the scope of inquiry so as to cover all parts of the city.

Mr. Sharaf Ali Mamuji seconded the amendment, which was eventually carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	5	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bauleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambharwada	19	4	36
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Manabaikshut	0	0	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	3	48
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	4	0	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	19	35
Total	46	34	202
Total plague deaths to date	71,591	63,665	
Same date last year	21	21	145
Small-pox	1	3	
Cholera	10	9	

BANDORA.

Four cases and two deaths from plague were reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality. No attacks or deaths from cholera.

CALCUTTA VITAL STATISTICS.

The total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending the 21st April was 659, against 668 and 1,012 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 297. There were 74 deaths from cholera against 72 and 75 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium, by 4. There were 297 deaths from plague, against 395 and 625 in the two preceding weeks. There were 25 deaths from small-pox during the week against 26 in the previous weeks. There were four deaths from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 85 and 44 respectively, against 52 and 41 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 73·7 per miles per annum against 39·8, the mean of the last five years. The total number of deaths registered in Suburban Calcutta during the week ending 21st April was 275, against 263 and 278 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 75. There were 56 deaths from cholera, against 41 and 35 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 24. There were 54 deaths from plague, against 70 and 77 in the two preceding weeks. There were two deaths from small-pox during the week, against five in the previous weeks. There was one death from tetanus against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 48 and 36 respectively, against 41 and 36 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 65·7 per mille per annum against 46·3, mean of the last five years. The general death-rate of the combined area is equal to 71·5.

PLAGUE CAMP REPORTS.

Weekly return of Camps public and private from 6 a.m., Saturday, 5th May 1900, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 12th May:—

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observation	2,249	627	28	1,143	5	1,709
Contacts	3,564	291	...	1,024	4	3,127
Evicts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Contacts...		30
				Evicts...		2,475

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE BURMO-CHINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

WRITING from Camp Pang Hsang on April 21st, a correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette" says:—

The Commission reached Pang Hsang this morning having parted with the Chinese yesterday at Moug Ma some fifteen miles inside the Chinese border. As I suggested as a likely contingency in my last letter, the Commission have been unable to come to an agreement as to the frontier. On the personal relations between the two parties however at separating were none the less cordial on that account, our camp being littered with livestock presented to us by the Chinese, while they on their part will have to augment their transport considerably if they wish to convey safely to their home our return presents of a musical box, with which the Taotai was highly pleased, a graphophone and a varied assortment of wines and stores. The 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th conferences were held, at Mong Yin on the 26th March, at Mu Nai 30th March, at Pang Naw 9th April and at Mong Ma 17th April. The net result of these, in spite of concessions offered by us is that the Chinese stick to their idea of the treaty line, which is geographically ridiculous, cutting natural features here, there and everywhere, and politically objectionable, as it divides the Wa country in two; and we adhere to the line indicated by the treaty, the country passed through by this line having been more or less completely mapped during the tour. The ideas of the two Commissioners will be submitted to their respective Governments, and it may reasonably be hoped that our line will be accepted as it stands. The Chinese have been provided with a copy of the map marking the boundary as described in the treaty. The British Commissioner tried to persuade General Liu to accompany him to the spot where the boundary first touches the Nam Hka river and jointly erect a cairn; this he refused to do. Mr. Scott, is, therefore, going to set one up independently; when this has been done we shall be able to start homewards.

Circumstances contributing to the failure of negotiations have been mainly the complete and admitted ignorance of the Chinese on mapping and geography generally; the incompleteness of the instructions given to General Liu; the supplying of a false map to the General, and, the failure of the Yunnan authorities to act in accordance with the orders we are assured they must have received from the Tsungli Yamen. The false map appears to have been concocted by local Chen Pien officials with the sanction it would seem, of the Viceroy of Yunnan, who gave it to the Boundary Commission as a copy of the map attached to and illustrative of the treaty. In fact they would have us believe that this map, in which, amongst other peculiarities, appears the not inconsiderable error of placing Thabaw east of the Salween in the heart of the Wa country, is a copy of that signed by Lord Rosebery when the treaty was drawn up. That the correct map was sent to and received by the Yunnan Viceroy is beyond doubt, as is the fact that he withheld it. His reason for doing so is obvious; having first tried it on with a false map, the subsequent submission of the correct one would have placed him in a position, which even Chinese subtlety would have found it hard to make otherwise than awkward. Their profound ignorance of geography was admitted by the Chinese unblushingly, such ignorance is evidently considered by them in no wise in the light of a reproach, rather do they seem inclined to regard it as a virtue. The Taotai, who throughout the season has led poor General Liu by the nose more or less, is a "Doctor" of the Hanlin, the great Imperial Academy of learning. As out of some three hundred and fifty millions of Chinese only forty are admitted to this degree triennially, it might not unnaturally be supposed that the possession of it would argue an almost unfathomable profundity of knowledge; our Taotai, however, has no elementary notion of the use of a map, except that it is a foreign piece of uncanniness employed to annoy simple Celestials. Such being his mental attitude with regard to mapping, no doubt the false production appears to him an admirable counterstroke to the employment by us of geographical contrivances of the sort. Longitude and latitude have proved a serious stumbling block to the Chinese Boundary Commissioner and his following; as these terms occur more than once in the treaty and are essential to a correct description of the frontier, it is to be regretted that one at least of them should not by some means have acquired a glimmering of their significance before unearthing demarcation work.

Another point which made it hard to come to an agreement with the Chinese was their obstinate adherence to one paragraph in the treaty which states that the territories of Mong Ting Chen Pien and Mong Lem are Chinese, and their complete disregard for the rest, possibly because it was beyond their comprehension. As it is pretty certain that the Chinese have in recent years, notwithstanding agreements on the point, illegally extended the boundaries of these three states, it is evident that our side could not take sentence ab olutely literally, the more especially as those parts of the treaty, which the Chinese think good to ignore, modify the paragraph referred to not a little. The march of the Commission from Mong Yin here was devoid of incident. Until Mong Lem was reached it lay through a mountainous country sparsely inhabited by Mu Hso whom the Chinese call Law Ho; these people were all peaceably inclined.

The signalling line was broken on the 24th March and Captain Dundas, indefatigable as ever, is laying out a new one to Lashio, assisted by Captain Rainey with Military Police signallers, who is working down from Hopang when he left on the 27th of March. According to present arrangements Mr. Scott with Messrs. Stirling and Lit

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A HISTORICAL TREASURE TROVE.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS appertaining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case," printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 351 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to about 400 pages.

All lovers of Indian History are requested to send in their names and addresses, for Copies to be sold at Rs. 5 each, exclusive of postage, V. P. P. system.

HISTORICUS,
Care of
The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Press, Fort, Bombay

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
(Rupees 1,250 only.)
ONE GOLD SEMI-HUNTING
JAMES MacCABE'S Extra large size
WATCH.
One Gold 18 Carat, Plain ALBERT CHAIN
(can be used as double or single.)
One Gold JUBILEE COIN
(two-pound piece.)
The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)
Also we undertake to ENGRAVE a MONOGRAM of three letters on the above named Watch FREE of Charge.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
FOR
Messrs. CHUBB & SONS, Ltd.,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.
(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady without any change in rates and utter absence of business. It is believed that the Banks will be closed on Wednesday for Exchange to celebrate the relief of Mafeking.

Bank Telegraphic, ready forward		1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	,,	1s. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits	,,	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 ,, Francs	,,	1 70 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight		Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong	,,	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan	,,	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 95 5-8 ready and forward, and improved to Rs. 95 3-4, at which there were buyers at the close.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is up 10 lacs on last week, while money is in better request for the moment, and 4 1-2 per cent. could be obtained for short deposits of 2 to 3 months.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Bank of Bombay shares have advanced and are in demand at Rs. 1,255. The market is partially closed to-day on account of the death of a certified broker.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	4,70,570
Do. ,, Branches	Inc.	3,82,334
Other ,,	Inc.	3,44,646
Government Securities	Inc.	32,670
Other authorised	Dec.	48,990
Loans	Dec.	2,10,342
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	6,37,267
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	90,008
Cash	Inc.	9,97,833

COALS.—The market continues steady, a line of Seebpore, for May shipment, has been placed at Rs. 15-8, sellers demanding 4 annas higher for further shipments for this month. Sales of ready Singareni have been made at Rs. 14-4, and Deshargur at Rs. 15-8. It is reported that a very large line of the latter—24,000 tons, was placed at the end of last week at Rs. 15-0 for shipment, the first half of next year.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with very little doing, there are buyers for June at 14s. 6d. to 15s. for picked ports. For Liverpool, myrabollams have been booked at 14s.6d. and cotton at 16s.

The Armenia has filled up at about 12s. 6d. for Marseilles and 14s. for Liverpool, and there are no sellers now for the former port this side of time.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—The market is unchanged with a slight falling off in the demand and the quotation for bold grain to-day is Rs. 10-3-1 and for small Rs. 10-1.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm with buyers of Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 7-11 and Yellow at Rs. 8.

GINGELLY.—is steady with a small business doing at unchanged rates.

CASTORSEED.—Market unchanged with sellers at Rs. 37-8, buyers offering Rs. 37-4.

POPPYSEED is slightly firmer at Rs. 8-9, at which there is a fair demand.

COTTON.—For ready Cotton the market is quiet with little demand, and a very limited business passing. The chief excitement is in F. G. Bengal Suttas and Good Bhownuggur Suttas, rates for which are very irregular.

New Crops are Re. 1 higher and Good Broach is quoted at Rs. 205 and Rs. 175 for F. G. Bengals.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports..	41,000	85,000	37,000
Do exports to Great B. ..	16,000	15,000	37,000
Do do to Continent ..	47,000	45,000	37,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	6,243,000	8,163,000	8,301,000
Do. exports to U. K. do ...	2,078,000	3,286,000	3 244,000
Do. do to Continent do ...	3,171 000	3,243,000	3,553,000
Do. stock U. S. Ports.....	330,000	737,000	537,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,240,000	3,983,640	3,307,090
Do. ,, ,, of Surate ..	63,000	212,610	150,700
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	625,000	1,500,670	1,187,530
Do. London	4,000	5,000	6,000
American Afloat	49,000	57,400	119,900
East Indian ,, ...	4,000	7,000	8,000
Total...	1673,000	1,570,170	1,321,430
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	5 8-32d.	3 3-8d.	3 9-16d.
Do. Good Bhownugger	4 20-32d.	2 25-32d.	3d.
Difference...	20-32d.	19-32d.	18-32d.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	165
Barsee and Nagpur	396
Berar	307
Total Oomras....	869
Dholleras	25
Compta and Dharwar	35
Westerns	1
Bengals	276
Persian	4
Total...	1,210

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	10 689
Linseed	8 122
Rapeseed	2,685
Gingelly Seed	170
Poppy Seed	5 163
Groundnuts	274
Castor Seed	1,885
Rice	117 197
Myrabollams	614

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th May, as compared with the statement of 12th May, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 12. Rs.	May 19. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	59 11 313	54 40,748
Do. do. at Branches	20 14 703	23 97,037
Other Deposits	356,41 278	359,85,924
Post Bills	6,073	8,071
Credits, undrawn	19,17,149	17,79,332
Rs...	624,90,521	625,11,115
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	71 79,403	72 11,473
Other authorised Securities	13,23,789	12,77,719
Credits on Govt and other authorised Securities	98,22,310	97,19,623
Loans do. do. do.	170 25,835	168,15,513
Bills Discounted and purchased	165 49 101	159 17 334
Dead Stock	4,23 976	4,23 976
Stamps and Stationery	25,618	25,587
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,96,552	2,38,5 0
Cash	99,39,417	101,37,250
Rs...	624,90,521	626,11,115

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th May, as compared with the statement of 1st May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 1. Rs.	A	P	May 8. Rs.	A	P
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98 50 000	0	0	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,46 53 708	8	7	1,52,57,058	11	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6 25 18 267	8	6	5,81,41,780	11	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3, 0 961	15	3	3, 7,380	5	0
Sundries	20,31,172	7	5	20 89 941	8	10
	10,34,39,230	7	7	10,57,37,169	4	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	57,22,513	0	0	50,40,242	8	0
Other authorised Investmts.	75,65 229	0	0	75,33,029	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised securities	2 36 01,039	10	1	2 35,63,446	5	10
Accounts of Credit do.	2 45 57 7 9	14	11	2,35 45,789	3	1
Bills discounted, &c.	1,30 15,761	0	5	1,28,64 3 2 9	9	11
Balances with other Banks.	13,78,980	5	10	11,01,4 7 12	6	
Bullion	3,085	13	7	3 045	13	7
Dead Stock	13,46 948	1	0	13,47,165	15	4
Stamps	11 566	2	3	11,92 1	11	5
Sundries	8,3 189	0	2	8,95,701	6	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,84,85 215	15	1	1,16,34 3 4	12	3
Do. at Branches	1,48,57,509	8	3	1,79,82,615	1	7
Rs...	10,94,39,230	7	7	10,57,37,169	4	1

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.
By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACPHERSON.—May 17, at Bankipur, the wife of W C Macpherson, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HICKMAN—DUKE.—May 10, at Oconor, by the Rev A J ones, Lieutenanet Charle Steward Hickman, Royal Indi n Marine, second son of Major R J Hichman, late 6th Rifles, to Jessie Beatrice Duke, 4th daughter of Allen A Duke, M D, of Worthing Sussex.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1900.

THE Provincial Conference held this year at Satara, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Gocouldas Parakh, was marked by ability and political reticence. An effort was made to censure, not by name, but by implication, the late Governor, for certain incidents in his period of office, which no one could have regretted more than himself. When riots break out, and assassins strike their victims almost in the precincts of Government House, the most sympathetic of Governments have to restore order, and take all the measures which seem necessary to that end. Lord Sandhurst had to deal with calamities of even greater magnitude than those just indicated, and he spared no effort to mitigate, so far as might be, the sufferings of the population from pestilence and famine. It is well that this should not be forgotten. The president evidently bore it in mind when he declined to propose a resolution of censure on an absent statesman for enforcing the law against those who set it at defiance, while leaving unrecorded the services rendered by him to the population at large. Mr. Gocouldas rightly called attention to the fact that the plague was an affliction with which the Government had never had to deal before, and that the numerous measures resorted to in the desire to check its progress, which were unfortunately unsuited to the habits and customs of the people, were modified as soon as this unsuitability was realised. They were not enforced with the stern rigour which a Turkish Sultan not many years ago displayed when twenty-five soldiers, forming part of a cordon around an affected city, disobeyed the regulations and entered the bazaar. They were all shot. We have to bear in mind in regard to the plague measures in this country, the President rightly observed, that the devastation caused by that pest elsewhere, was widespread and enormous, and if things had been left to take their course in Western India, no one could assign a limit to the destruction of life. An interval of four years has elapsed since the meeting of the last Conference. Each of those years has been marked by severe outbreaks of plague in the different centres, and there have been, besides, two famines, of which that now prevailing is the most severe and universal of any recorded in the present century. It is gratifying to know that the stupendous efforts made by the Government at immense outlay to save human life, have received unstinted recognition from the Conference.

It is to be feared sad to say that while the whole available administrative staff are strained to the utmost to bring relief to over 5,000,000 of people, we cannot in reason expect anything approaching to perfection. But short of that a gigantic work has been achieved which would have appeared wholly impossible to those who observed the ravages of famine in the Madras Presidency and Sholapore and Bijapore in the seventies. The fact is that ever since that frightful time, when five millions of people died in Southern India, and half a million in the two collectorates in this Presidency, the Government and their agents laboured continuously to make it possible to deal with even such a calamity as that which now weighs upon India. It was natural that the so-called fines enforced when gangs do not get through the prescribed quantity of work for the minimum of wages should be severely and even harshly criticised. It appears to have had the effect in many cases of largely reducing the number employed on relief works, and adding to the crowd of emaciated and half-starved women and children in the villages and on the high-roads. But we must not dismiss, as unworthy of attention, the representations of experienced famine officers, that the refusal to do the minimum task, which was well within the capacity of men fit for any employment at all, simply arose from a determination to do no work whatever, and to live on the earnings of their wives and children. Lord Curzon, when drawing attention a few months since to the appalling and continuous increase in the numbers flocking to the works when no constraining influence seemed to justify such a movement, pointed to the fact that the resources of Government, however considerable, are not illimitable, and that if the system were not to break down altogether, it would be necessary to apply the tests prescribed by the Famine Code, to prevent the sphere of relief being enlarged beyond all bounds. Mr. Gocouldas dwells not unnaturally upon the hardship involved in the new system on those who cannot make both ends meet on the reduced scale. But they have in their own hands the means of increasing the allowance of food for themselves and their families. They have only to perform the by no means excessive task assigned them, and they will increase their allowance of food twenty-five per cent. It is asserted that the death-rate of the districts rose fourfold within a week after the orders of the minimum wage came into force. We would like to see some clear evidence of a statement so striking. The promptitude with which large numbers left the works, when the new order was issued, seems to justify the suspicion that many had sought State relief who were not destitute. We cannot concur in the view that the Government would be well-advised to reduce the task-work, so that every one will be able to earn the quantity of food prescribed in the Famine Code, and that there should be no fine for shortage of work, except in cases of laziness. An easy-going rule of that kind might easily add another million to the population of the famine camps.

On the second day of the Conference, Mr. N. M. Samarth devoted much attention to the Municipal Bill before the Legislative Council to secure better management of municipal affairs in the mofussil. The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, in introducing the Bill in a sanguine moment, expressed the belief that, being an uncontentious measure, it would pass without opposition. Mr. Samarth told the Conference that the object of this poor little bantling was "to secure better management of municipal affairs by substituting what would essentially be a centralised despotism for local self-government in the mofussil towns and cities." The critic rather gave himself away when he added that the Bill would no doubt provide for better municipal management, but was eminently calculated to subvert the great policy laid down by the Government of India in 1882. Lord Ripon's Government proposed "to develop a capacity for self-help in the people of the country, and to relieve Government of overwork by securing the gradual training of the best, most intelligent, and most influential men of the community to take an interest and an active part in the management of their local affairs." Lord Ripon, in laying down that principle, took care to state that it was by no means part of his proposal that the local Government of India should be handed over to the indifferent, the unqualified, or the unintelligent to deal with it as if it was their own private affair. If, said his lordship, any tendency in that direction were to manifest itself, it would be the duty of the Government to put matters on a better footing. In saying that, Lord Ripon showed that he understood perfectly the stringent conditions under which local self-government is carried out in England. The Local Government Board has despotic powers which enable it on cause shown to advise, to censure, and even in certain cases, to supersede the local authority. Mr. Samarth may be right when he affirms that the present Bill proposes to drive a coach and four through Lord Ripon's policy, and to set at naught its essential principles. We prefer to take the former Viceroy's definition of the measure on which he expended a great deal of time and thought. We would advise all who propose to fight the Mofussil Municipal Bill to make themselves acquainted with the powers of the English Local Government Board and the divers means by which local authorities in England can be brought to book whenever they forget that their first, their second and their third duty is to the public.

THE Panch Mahals District which is usually regarded as "a land flowing with milk and honey" is now in a sorry plight. The whole country resembles a wilderness without even a blade of grass and the trees are nearly all beheaded or bereft of their leaves for fodder. The occupation of many hundreds of the poorer villagers who prefer not to go on relief works consists in the collection of leaves for the few remaining cattle that have so far been saved from death. It is only too true that many of the poor creatures prefer a precarious calling such as this which brings in perhaps six pies or one anna per diem every alternate day to the steady and light employment of a relief camp where they receive an anna and a quarter daily for themselves and food for their children. It may be that the discipline to which they are forced to be subjected at the camp is disliked or, as some allege, that their wages are not regularly and promptly paid, and the latter allegation is one which reflects on the organization of the Public Works Department. Whatever it be, however, many of these poor untutored things remain in a village, and with their children gradually sink until death carries them off. It is to discover such and numerous other cases that the Hon'ble Mr. Lely, the Commissioner, has under his orders now several officers whose duty it is to travel about and bring such people under gratuitous relief in their own village. A very large amount of good no doubt is being done in this way by the various officers. In the district at present there are ten or more special famine officers to assist the local staff which is headed by Mr. Stewart, as Collector, who will be remembered as having been in Bombay on plague duty in 1898, with Mr. Rendall as personal assistant. Both these officers are the right men in the right place. Among the special officers are Captain Southey of the Bombay Cavalry and Mr. James of the Madras Pioneers, Drs. Nightingale and Morrison, Mr. Ryan of the Forest Department, and Mr. Sinclair, the Presidency cricketer, Mr. Jenkins of the Public Works Department from the Punjab, and Mr. Hibbard of the Postal Department from Trincomalee and others. At Godhra itself are Dr. Mistri, Civil Surgeon, and Mr. Ward of the Baptist Mission, the latter being superintendent of the Godhra poor house. Officers as will be seen are drawn from all parts of the country and yet there appears to be an insufficient number for more officers are to come and a number of native non-commissioned officers are to be employed as circle inspectors. The more workers there are the better, for what is needed is supervision over the native subordinate staff at the camps especially to see that the people are getting the full benefit of the Government relief.

A very large number (quite 60 or 70 per cent.) of the cattle in the district have succumbed during the present season. The more well-to-do agriculturalists have kept their animals alive on the grass imported by Government from places so distant as the Jubbulpur district and Khandeish, which is now retailed at two rupees per thousand pounds at the Government depot at Godhra. The price first fixed was fourteen rupees per thousand pounds, but at this rate there were scarcely any purchasers. Officers in the district and others are permitted to buy fodder for their horses for twenty rupees per thousand, and these are under the necessity, when touring, of carting the grass about with them. Pattern hand ploughs have been manufactured and are on exhibition at all taluka head-quarters. If the poorer agriculturalists would only adopt them they would tend to solve the question of their helplessness in the present unfortunate times, but the Indian ryot is very conservative and is so apathetic that he will probably let the occasion slip and neglect to adopt the plough. The best method of inducing him to adopt the new appliance would be to present him with it. If some philanthropic gentlemen in Bombay or elsewhere come forward with the sum of, say, two thousand rupees to the collector of the district for the purpose, it would solve the question, as the machines are very cheap, costing only, we believe, about two rupees each. At Godhra and Dohad there has been very severe cholera in the relief camps which have now been abandoned. Others have been started elsewhere in the district in their stead, where cholera appears to be just simmering, but the Hon'ble Mr. Lely who has just visited the district, and Mr. Stewart, the Collector, have made such arrangements as will probably prevent the recurrence of other large outbreaks. To the Hon'ble Mr. Lely is due the highest praise for his untiring efforts towards mitigating the present distressed condition of the people. Even after his arduous service of about thirty years he has not spared himself in the slightest degree. Government are fortunate in having such an officer at the head of affairs, who has spent almost all his service in Guzerat, an official who thoroughly understands the people and country, and who while being unobstrusively generous himself studies economy, and is firm but sympathetic in his administration.

General Buller's march has been interrupted by the wanton destruction of the tunnel, through the Drakensberg, at Laing's Nek. The blowing up of this work seems to indicate that the enemy has left British territory and closed the door behind them. We imagine that the remote corner of northern Natal may now be left rigorously alone and from Laing's Nek, Ingogo and Newcastle, the troops may wheel to the left and find both Botha's and Muller's passes open to them. It is not at all probable that any of the enemy has remained on this side of the border in the direction of Majuba Hill as the destruction of the tunnel would cut off their means of retreat. Nor can it greatly delay the advance of General Buller's forces. But it may be taken as demonstrating the policy of destructiveness the Boers mean to pursue. Last week they destroyed the mining plant and machinery at Dundee, and now they threaten to blow up the mines at Johannesberg. First of all, President Kruger says, a stand is to be made there and in the event of the place falling, the Boers before flight will doubtlessly destroy everything they can lay their hands on. Several important captures of arms and ammunition have been made and the Free Staters have surrendered more. But that there are still turbulent spirits among them may be gathered from the tactics at the Drakensburg, and in the direction of Ficksburg and Senekal. Both of these places have been mentioned as the scenes of stern resistance. But the Boers one day deserted both towns for Clocolan, and immediately afterwards marched back again. However General Rundle is within touch of both places and, though the surrounding country is rough, will not have any gigantic task in driving them before him. President Kruger's demand for the cessation of hostilities and an exchange of prisoners comes rather late in the day. We have all his most capable leaders in our hands, and mean to keep them for some time longer. America following the example of the European powers, has refused to intervene, and the threats regarding Johannesberg are the President's last card. By these he hopes to compel the Powers to intervene, for foreign capital, not that of the Transvaalers, is sunk in the mines of the Rand. Johannesberg may be defended, but of one thing we may be sure which is that President Kruger will not be there when it is.

It is sometimes said that death due to snake-bite forms a convenient and not unused description for numbers of deaths by foul means, but the annual report on the measures for the extermination of wild beasts and venomous snakes adopted in the Central Provinces does not support the suggestion. No less than 1,132 persons came by death in this terrible manner, but the number is not abnormal. In the Damoh district a post-mortem examination was made on the bodies of all persons reported to have died from snake-bite, but no case was detected in which death was apparently due to some other cause. Wild beasts killed 282 human beings, and the mortality among cattle ascribed to injuries of a like nature amounted to 11,689 Sheonath River, in the Raipur district, should become a popular resort for shikaris. In addition to abundance of sport with wolves they would also be assisting the officials to destroy these animals, whose depredations on the bank of the river are growing into a serious evil. In Nimar district these animals are steadily increasing in number and they have done considerable damage. There were 233 tigers and 593 panthers killed, the reward for slaying which amounted to Rs. 17,759. There are many man-eating tigers in Balaghat, and although several persons each claim to have killed the "Adegaon man-eater," which has carried off eight men, it is not certain whether it is still alive or dead. Golfers will learn with interest that in addition to the usual excitements and difficulties of the game players occasionally have to carry a tiger on the Jubbulpore links. One was shot on the golf links at that station during the year, which was a successful one so far as the destruction of wild beasts is concerned. It is probable the unusual dryness of the season contributed something towards making them a more easy prey than usual to their pursuers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 5 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved to obtain a report from the Health Officer as to the causes that gave rise to the malarial fever which was now prevalent in the different parts of the city.

THE villages of Pali-unchi (population 626) and Khotran (population 1,969) in the Nawashahr tahsil have become infected with plague. There were two cases in each of these villages on the 13th instant. It is also reported that the village of Chaukohi in the Garshankar tahsil has become infected with the disease.

BREVET-MAJOR C. F. S. VANDELEUR, D.S.O., who joins the Irish Guards as captain, has been in the Scots Guards since 1889, and has seen active service in Uganda and in the Niger, and in the last Nile campaign at Atbara and Khartoum.

THE Calcutta and Allahabad dak was delivered in Bombay last evening at 6 o'clock.

MR. S. K. PIMPALKARE, art teacher and artist of Poona, has just completed a half-length, life-size portrait in oils of Lord Roberts. The picture, which is a highly creditable production, represents Lord Roberts in the uniform of a field-marshal and is a capital piece of portraiture.

THE Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway statement of traffic for the week ending 7th April last amounts to Rs. 6,357, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,210; total earnings from 1st January to 7th April last are Rs. 80,297, being an increase of Rs. 32,977.

In future, combatant officers of Volunteer Corps will be considered eligible for appointment as Pay Master, as in British Regiments.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway has submitted for the sanction of the Board of Directors an estimate amounting to Rs 41,000 for the final location of the railway surveys from Azhikal to Bekal and from Bekal to Mangalore.

IT is proposed to establish a dairy farm at Chakrata, and Captain D. I. Meagher has been directed to visit the place to select an appropriate spot and submit proposals for the establishment of the farm.

THE weekly statement of plague, dated May 9th, shows 28 fresh cases and 15 deaths in the Jullundur district and 10 cases and 3 deaths in the Hoshiarpur district. Patiala State is declared free. Fourteen villages are now infected in the Jullundur and four in the Hoshiarpur district.

THE Tapti Valley Railway statement of traffic for the week ending 7th April last amounts to Rs. 17,360, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 15,145; total earnings from 1st January to 7th April last are Rs. 2,13,106, being an increase of Rs. 1,88,318.

MAJOR DOUGLAS J. HAMILTON, who has been appointed major in the regiment, has been successively, since 1880, in the old 109th (Bombay Infantry), the Coldstream Guards, an the Royal Fusiliers, and has lately been recruiting staff officer at Glasgow. He was for some years adjutant of the 5th Royal Fusilers (South Middlesex Militia) served at Mahuta and Tel-el-Kebir, and also at Hasheen in 1885.

NEARLY all the principal mercantile firms and public offices in Madras, besides the steamers in harbour, were gay with bunting on Saturday morning as soon as the good news of the relief of Mafeking became known, and the North Beach Road looked quite bright in consequence. The Clan Line steamer Clan McClean was the first to dress her masts with bunting, and the Umzinto, Chanda and Jupiter quickly followed suit. The only exception in the harbour was the German steamer Baronfels.

THE despatch of stores from Bandipura in Kashmir to the Gilgit Agency will commence on the 15th June next, and will be continued to the 30th September, after which date no stores can be received by the Transport Department at Bandipur for onward despatch this year. Heavy packages, not suitable for pony loads, intended for despatch from Bandipura to Gilgit during the ensuing open season, should reach Bandipura by the 30th June at latest for despatch on camels. Captain G. H. Bretherton, the Assistant Commissary-General, has engaged 200 Pathan coolies with 150 camels to work in the Transport Department in the ensuing season.

THE Government of India, on the recommendation of Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, have just taken an important step in connection with the cultivation of rubber trees. It has been fully proved by experiment that the Brazilian tree will thrive, reproduce itself and yield rubber of the best quality when cultivated on the Tenasserim Coast. The Government have therefore sanctioned the establishment of a plantation of 10,000 acres of these trees at a cost of Rs. 2,10,000. It is expected that at the end of twelve years the plantation will have paid its cost, and will thereafter pay one lakh net annually. As the trees will be self-producing this income will be a permanent one. The calculation is based upon proved facts, the only uncertainty being the maintenance of the present high price of rubber, the demand for which is very great.

THE special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," writing of a visit to Dhulia, says:—Dhulia has its share of Bheels in the neighbourhood. Many of them were amongst the eaters of the merchants' bread, and how many more were in the gaol when I visited it on Sunday I should not care to say. What surprises me however, is not the number of Bheels who go to gaol, but the fact that so few of the population are candidates for such a pleasant place. The gaol is far cooler than the sites of famine camps, which are always exceedingly hot and unsheltered, and then the work is light and the daily ration is double that of the famine minimum, and a good deal more than double the penal minimum. The day being Sunday, the criminals of Dhulia, including a real live money-lender, described to me as the terror of Khandesh, were going to dine on mutton. The ordinary week-day fare is as follows:—1lb. 8oz. flour or jowari, 5oz. pulse, 8oz. vegetables, and oil into the bargain. India must be an honest country to resist such a bill of fare as this. And now that the Government have, as I hear, doubled the task of work demanded of the stonebreakers—because, apparently, at a camp where the stone was soft the people took to earning maximum wages,—the contrast between the chaste refinements and the simple but plenteous larder of Dhulia gaol and the lot of the people on the works is heightened.

THE official returns of the gross earnings of Indian railways for the first four months of the present calendar year are particularly interesting, as the movement of food grains on account of famine has been enormous. Every line of any importance, with two exceptions, has benefited by this traffic, and the increase in earnings from January 1st to April 28th has been 117 lakhs as compared with the similar period of last year. The systems that show the best returns are—East Indian, nearly 26 lakhs; Rajputana-Malwa, nearly 23; Bengal-Nagpur 16 1-2; Indian Midland about 11 1-2; and the Bombay, Baroda &. The two exceptions are the Great Indian Peninsula, which has the serious decrease of over 20 3-4 lakhs, and the North-Western line, which is 4 lakhs to the bad. The former will cease to be a guaranteed railway in July, and will be made over to a company to be worked on behalf of the State. The latest reports show that it is only earning Rs. 478 per mile as compared with Rs. 544 last year, an the failure of the cotton and wheat crops in the Berars and the Central Provinces must continue to affect its traffic for several months to come. But if it is amalgamated with the Indian Midland system the expenses of management will be reduced, and as the latter line is now doing well the prospects of the joint concern next year should be greatly improved.

WHEN it became evident that Sir G. White would be invested at Ladysmith, writes a service paper, the Navy, foreseeing the obvious needs of the Army, improvised the required *materiel* with excellent results, the weapons provided being equal to any that the enemy were likely to be able to employ. The principal lesson of the civilised warfare of the last half-century is the remarkable number of instances of the rapid transition of field armies into siege and garrison forces, and the decisive consequences of this result of modern warfare. In the Crimea our field army almost immediately became a siege army, and the siege train the dominant artillery factor. In the Franco-German War part of the Crown Prince's army became a siege army before Strasburg, being supplemented by a siege train. The investment of Metz, Sedan, and Paris afford similar instances, though the course of events at Sedan was so rapid that the field artillery sufficed. Plevna is a most remarkable instance, the disposition of the artillery under the directing genius of Todleben being a master-piece of modern generalship. It is also evident that a relieved garrison may be required for the purposes of a field army. In a war in Europe a telegram and a short railway journey ordinarily suffice to bring the heavier form of artillery on the scene, but the frontier of a Continental belligerent is, as a rule, relatively closer to the scene of action than our maritime base in the theatre of war. From the above considerations it follows that the part which the artillery is likely to be called upon to play in a British campaign requires to be exhaustively considered as an armament question, ammunition supply included, with regard to every factor bearing on the plan of campaign and provision made beforehand, and that the responsible authority should possess the same control over artillery "materiel" in all its stages of provision and supply, as is recognised in the case of the Navy and its "materiel" and dockyards. The olde Ordnance motto, "Sua tela tonanti," was no meaningless phrase.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Kroonstad, 20th, says that no official intimation has yet been received, but Reuter states Mafeking is relieved.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION

LATER.

Sir A. Milner telegraphs to Mr. Chamberlain that a telegram has been received from General Barton from Taungs that Mafeking was relieved on the 17th instant.

THE RELIEF COLUMN.

The Mafeking relief column which is a composite force composed of about 2,300 men is under the command of Colonel Mahon.

GENERAL RUNDLE'S MOVEMENTS.

General Rundle reports that his force has occupied Dreslersflat, Tromuel and Clocolan, the enemy having fallen back on Senekal and Ficksburg.

SURRENDER OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Free Staters have surrendered fifty rifles and 3,000 rounds of ammunition to the Yeomanry between Boshof and Bloemfontein.

A Field Cornet and 86 Burghers surrendered at Boshof yesterday.

Lord Methuen secured 250 rifles and between four and five hundred thousand rounds of ammunition at Hoopstad.

BOER MAFEKING FORCE CAPTURED.

The "Daily News" publishes a telegram from Lourenzo Marques bearing yesterday's date stating that the British, on the 17th instant, captured the entire Boer force round Mafeking including the guns.

OCCUPATION OF KLERKSDORP.

The British occupied Klerksdorp on the 17th inst., unopposed.

BULLER'S ADVANCE DELAYED.

General Buller reports that his advance will be delayed for a few days owing to the destruction of the railway.

SUPPLIES FOR THE MAFEKING GARRISON.

Lord Roberts reports that General Hunter is pushing up by railway with supplies for the Mafeking garrison.

The sick and wounded will be removed to Kimberley.

Lord Methuen has left Hoopstad to co-operate with General Hunter.

HONORS FOR BADEN-POWELL.

Her Majesty the Queen has promoted Major Baden-Powell to the rank of Major-General.

[BY CABLEGRAM.]

"LEST WE FORGET."

WANTED AN IMPERIAL MEMORIAL.

THE "Daily Express," under the heading "Lest We Forget," published the following editorial in its issue of yesterday (Monday), advocating a fitting memorial of the War:—

Let us in due time have an abiding worthy memorial of the war. In a little while the fighting will be over, in a little while bitterness will have passed, in a little while we shall begin to forget the names of our gallant dead; not the women, least of all those who have given husband, lover, son for Queen and country, but the stream of life runs swiftly and men who struggle with it have no time to remember. Let us have a reminder of the lives so gallantly given, a reminder spacious, durable and magnificent. Though no nation can boast of so many heroes we are ill-provided with monuments of our heroes. Nelson's column, the Guards' Memorial in Waterloo Place are the most notable. Let us build one that shall lift a proud front to the sky in the heart of London so that day by day passers-by from many lands may stop, and say "that is an heirloom of the British Empire; it is where they keep a marble record of the names of the men fallen in battle." We can build it, God willing and the country consenting, in the greatest thoroughfare in the world—the Strand. There is going to be a site for it at a point where the business of the East and the pleasure of the West begin to rub shoulders, where the meeting of the traffic of the north and south will find its most ample passage. Presently a glorified section of the Strand will run in wide complacency from Wellington Street to the Church of St. Clement Danes, and connecting the street following the curve of the semi-circle between these points, northwards across Catherine Street and Drury Lane, southwards across Wych Street and Clement's Inn will enclose a piece of London ground shaped somewhat like the segment of an orange, and this is an ideal site for a National memorial. The London County Council has recognised the value and importance of having it filled by buildings of an ambitious conception, of symmetrical design, and artistically worthy of a place, as prizes are already offered to architects for designs to deal with the site according to its merits. Let us take the whole plot, consecrate it to the memory of our dead soldiers, raising on it a great edifice that men will come from afar to see. The design should be a grand one and conceived on heroic lines. The land should be London's gift to the nation, the building a tribute of the nation to its sons who died in a distant land for the glory of our race. Its interior walls should bear a simple record of the names of our dead officers, private soldiers, and volunteers from whatever part of the Empire they came. All have deserved well of their country; all are worthy of remembrance. Our colonial comrades will come and read on its tablets of stone the story of their kinsmen's valour; our enemies will recognise in its stately structure something of the greatness and solidarity of our Empire. Our own home folk will pass year in and year out never looking at it without a proud throb of the heart, and with clenched hands and teeth. Women and men will stand inside its storied hall, and in the quiet hours of evening feel something of the awe that falls upon most worldly hearts in shadowed space. The great Cathedral for it will be a Temple to our noble dead, gentle and simple, alike worthy sons of the Empire. Their ashes will lie in distant graves; their names should be ever with us, when the commonest man who passes by its majestic portals—their monument—will not be able to choose but think they died for you and me.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

The members of the Daiwadnya Samaj met in the Samaj Hall on Sunday, after four months absence from Bombay on account of plague, when it was proposed to express thanks to the Almighty for the recent success of the British in the Transvaal and to offer prayers for the long life of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India on her birthday.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

THE BOER DELEGATES.

MR. FISCHER'S ADDRESS.

NEW YORK, MAY 4.

The farewell address of the Boer delegate, Mr. Fischer, as cabled to the papers from Rotterdam, has created a profound impression here. According to the text of the speech as produced in the "New York Journal," the Boer delegates repudiate all intention of influencing one way or another the party struggle now proceeding in the States, and appeal to the American people to support them in the struggle for civil liberty, which began in Holland 300 years ago, and had its historic continuance in the American War of Independence.

"We are sure," Mr. Fischer is reported as saying, "that in going to a people who have for 100 years carried aloft before all peoples the flag of liberty, and have successfully fought for it, that we will obtain from them the warmest welcome. We address ourselves to no political party in our kindred American Republic, but only to the American people, and we rely on them to give us a return to peace based upon liberty. If this be not granted, we will fight to our last man."

No more skilful appeal could have preceded the arrival of the Boer delegates here. The "Maasdam" is to be welcomed at New York by pro-Boer delegations from New York, Boston, Chicago, and other places. These delegations are largely composed of minor Democratic politicians.

ANTI-BRITISH CALUMNIES REFUTED.

THE VERDICT OF HISTORY.

CHICAGO, MAY. 4.

Bishop Hartzell, the American Methodist missionary bishop in South Africa, gave a lecture at the Auditorium yesterday on the lines of the sermon preached by him last Sunday in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York. There was a large Pro-British audience.

The Bishop dwelt on the humanity and the fair dealings of the British in their treatment of the blacks; while the Boers showed much brutality. History, he continued, will condemn the war as having been inaugurated by the Boers because in the administration of civil justice to the whites, irrespective of their race and language, they showed themselves utterly incompetent, and out of sympathy with the demands of 19th century civilisation.

England will succeed because she is right. She stands for liberty and justice, as applied to man, irrespective of race, language, or religion. She deserves the good wishes, and, as far as possible, the practical sympathy of the United States. She stands in the matters of government and administration for what America stands for, and what no other nation does.

Her friendship for the United States among her best people is sincere, and the greatest boon which has come to civilisation at the opening of the 20th century is the increased cordiality in the relations between the United States and England.

It is an open secret in high diplomatic circles in Europe that a test of America's right to give advice regarding South American matters may come in the near future. With the United States and England united the test can never be a serious one, but with them divided the issues may be of a serious nature and may arise much sooner than we think.—Reuter.

AN EX-MINISTER'S OPINION.

NEW YORK, MAY 4.

The "Herald" publishes the following despatch from Washington.—Mr. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, believes that disaster threatens Great Britain as the result of the Transvaal War. He said he anticipated that Great Britain would win finally, but her victory would not end the struggle.

History showed that the disturbance of commercial relations and other questions made nations restive. No one could tell what was going on between the European Powers now. This war was more momentous than the casual observer supposed. It might result in very grave upheavals of the world's present condition.—Reuter.

THE NEWS OF MAFEKING.

CELEBRATIONS IN CALCUTTA.

On receipt of the intelligence of the relief of Mafeking all the principal shops and business establishments in the city hung out bunting, and the streets were gay. Everybody was full of the news. One or two enthusiastic brokers were observed with Union Jacks tied to the whips of their coaches. Flags were flying over nearly all the larger buildings in Chowringhee. A particularly bright array was to be seen in Old Court House Street. Almost all business houses on either sides of the roadway, from the Esplanade to the Scotch Kirk, were showing some signs of jubilation. At the police compound, the European officers rigged up a line across the grounds, from which fluttered the Union Jack, the Red Ensign on either side, of the Royal Standard. Over the entrance to the compound a transparency containing a picture of Lord Roberts, was fixed. There were great demonstrations at the Exchange. At 1 p.m., all the members present and a number of outsiders made an application for the Town Band, which unfortunately was not available. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and cheers were called for the Queen, Colonel Baden-Powell, and the reliever of Mafeking. Then "God Save the Queen" was sung: and after that "For he is a Jolly Good Fellow." The meeting separated, after instructing the President to cable to Colonel Baden-Powell:—"At an enthusiastic meeting to-day at the Royal Exchange, the members sent their heartiest congratulations."

Mr. Charles W. McMinn, as a thank-offering for the triumph of the British arms and heroism at Mafeking, has given a donation of a thousand rupees to the Indian Famine Fund.—To-day is being observed as a holiday in all offices connected with the Government of Bengal. The Small Cause Court in Calcutta is closed for the day. A military promenade concert takes place at Eden Gardens, and a cyclists luminated parade at night.

BOMBAY AND MAFEKING.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY SUGGESTED.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the members of the Chamber suggesting that the relief of Mafeking be made the occasion of a public holiday in Bombay and that as Wednesday, the 23rd instant, would appear to be convenient and suitable for the purpose, members should be good enough to observe that day by closing their respective establishments.

The Committee have also telegraphed to the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Mahableshwar, recommending Wednesday being declared a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, in order to enable the Banking establishments in Bombay to be also closed. A telegram has also been sent to Colonel Baden-Powell convening the heartiest congratulations of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the relief of Mafeking.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The Military Secretary to the High Commissioner at Capetown cables the following alterations in the casualties of Lumsden's Horse:—Private Robert J. Clayton Danbeny, previously reported missing, was killed and buried by the Boers on the 30th April.

Lieut. C. E. Crane, Private C. A. Walton and Sergeant D. S. Fraser, previously reported wounded and missing, were wounded and taken prisoners.

Lance Corporal A. H. Firth, Private E.G. Williams, Lance Corporal Angus Macgillivray, Privates R. N. Macdonald, J. G. Peterson and J. K. Saunders, previously reported missing, were taken prisoners.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, commanding Erinpura Irregulars, is granted one year's leave Home, on sick leave.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Nicholas, 1st East Kents, becomes Quarter-Master, vice Cumber, transferred to the 3rd battalion.

Lieutenant Cox, I.M.S., 30th Bombay Infantry, is posted to Sehore, Central India.

Conductor W. G. Taylor is posted to the Bombay District, Military Works.

An attempt which has been made to arrange for supplying frozen meat from Australia for the use of British troops in India is temporarily in abeyance owing to the heavy cost of the cold storage arrangements necessary. The matter, however, is not being lost sight of at head-quarters.

Lieutenant Thurnall, York and Lancaster Regiment, proceeds on duty to South Africa.

OFFICERS FOR FAMINE DUTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Lieutenants Kettlewell, 6th Bombay Cavalry, and Crichton, 19th Bombay Infantry, are detailed for famine duty.

THE MONSOON.

The meteorological authorities here think that the monsoon will unlikely commence early this year, but no precise forecast of the probable date of its arrival has yet been made.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, MAY 17.

YET another rainy week has passed over Simla, laying the dust and freshening the grass and the deodars, so that one is reminded of the showery period at the end of the monsoon. It has been Sipi Fair week, a week when the hillman always looks for a few thunderstorms to moisten the ground for the sowing of his autumn crops. Without some such rain, the harvest in these Himalayas would be small; but this year we have had so much more than usual as to seem almost uncanny. While there has been a good deal of thunder too, there have also been so many quiet continuous downpours, that the uninitiated, mindful of the famine in the plains below, begin to shake their heads and talk of another premature monsoon. The meteorologists take a more cheerful view and find the conditions as a whole less abnormal than they seem superficially. The famine officer, too, rejoices in the momentary reprieve afforded by the showers, which have fallen in the famine area, and which will help to keep many a thirsty herd of famished cattle and their starving owners alive until relief comes with the monsoon. Looked at any way, however, the situation is full of anxiety.

The data collected up to the present by the Meteorological Department point to the failure of the Bombay monsoon as having been more complete in the past season than in any previous year since the fourteenth century, when famines began first to be at all continuously recorded by ancient writers. Thanks to railways and relief-works, the mortality is in no way commensurate with what has happened before. The fact, however, that for five hundred years no such drought has visited Western India is sufficiently noteworthy. Being worse than any of its predecessors it does not follow that it will not shape itself hereafter on their lines. It becomes interesting, therefore, to note that while years of scarcity in India, in the past, have frequently run in pairs, the tendency has hitherto been against identical areas being afflicted in consecutive seasons. A great failure in the south may be followed by a bad year in the north, or vice versa, but it has only been in limited areas, like parts of the Central Provinces, two years ago, that season has followed season of acute failure. While in straining eyes into the future, therefore, the scientist knows his limitations and realizes the dimness of his vision, and the liability to error of his calculations, the fact remains that in the present instance he has grounds for the hope that the people of Rajputana, Guzerat and Ahmedabad, of Central India, the Central Provinces and the Southern Punjab, are not entering on a year like the last, which surpassed all its predecessors in terror.

Sir Mackworth Young arrived last Wednesday and the guns that announced his arrival notified also the fact that Simla has become the head-quarters of the Punjab Government as well as of the Government of India. The Viceroy's Council is now complete, except so far as the Commander-in-Chief is concerned, the officiating appointment held by Sir Power Palmer not enabling him to vote at the meetings of the supreme legislative body. As the only measures of importance likely to be brought forward this season, however, are the Punjab Land Alienation Bill and the Banking Bill, neither of which have anything to do with the army, the fact that the Commander-in-Chief's seat is still vacant should not interfere with the transaction of business.

The principal official announcement made this week has been that of the concessions sanctioned by the Secretary of State to the Uncovenanted Service. These will, no doubt, be welcomed so far as they go. The general grant they include, of an increased amount of leave to count as service, is a material advance in the direction of a long needed reform which shall put the Uncovenanted officer on the same basis as the members of more fortunate services in the matter of the period he has to serve for pension. It is an earnest desire of the Government of India to redress the legitimate grievances of this large and important body of public servants. Disappointment has, of course, been caused by the fewness of the appointments for which the six thousand rupee pension has at last been sanctioned. Now that a beginning has been made in this direction, however, it will be easier so to represent the hardships which exist in Departments like those of Forest and Police, as to eventually secure more equal treatment for them.

The latter part of the hot weather is always a grey time in Simla. This year will be no exception to the rule. The Amateur Dramatic Club have commenced their season well, the annual sale of boxes at the Gaiety Theatre having produced over nine thousand rupees, which will go a long way towards meeting initial expenses. They have opened with a very successful variety entertainment put on as a matinee which drew full houses on Monday and Wednesday last. It included Sir Charles Young's comedy "Childhood's Dreams," a slight piece in itself, but one that gave Mrs. Bingley, as the widow, who changes her mind, an opportunity of once more delighting a Simla audience. She was well supported by Mrs. Muspratt Williams, as Sister Dorothy, the part of the lovesick Queen's Counsel, Peter Barwise, being taken by the gentleman known to the playgoing public here as "Mr. Loraine." Major Nepean was the Captain of Artillery, engaged to the widow, who comes home from India to disenchant his fiancee and fall in love himself with her pretty sister, the only one of the party whose dream comes true. The variety portion of the entertainment included a crisply-acted little scene from San Toy in which his six little wives, in the daintiest of celestial robes, "Kowtow, kowtow to the great Ken You" who cuts off their heads with delightful impartiality, Mrs Iggulden's dance as the Gay Parisienne, and Miss Turner's song as Roda of the Tea Pagoda being also capital of their kind.

To-day is to be the annual Viceregal Garden Party. A similar function takes place at the residence of the Commander-in-Chief on the 24th, where Lady Palmer will be at home from 5 to 7 p.m. Next Saturday is a gymkhana, at which the piece de resistance is to be a competition in flower-decorated rickshaws. On the 18th is a gathering at Viceregal Lodge to see the cinematograph which has arrived with pictures from the front. After this the feminine portion of the station will be overhauling frocks for the State dance and preparations for the Queen's Birthday will be in train. The institution of the new Kaisar-i-Hind Order will make the Honours List in connection with the last-named function, an imposing one, and the announcement of the selection is being looked forward to with interest.

THE AUSTRALIANS AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

OUR London correspondent, writing on May 4, says:—At the Hotel Cecil, the Australian Delegates were entertained on Monday night, by the British Empire League. The chair was occupied by the Duke of Devonshire, who was surrounded by an assembly at once distinguished and representative. "Upon one side of the chairman," says the "Daily Telegraph," "sat the Prince of Wales, hailed with immense and thrilling acclamation in this splendid Imperial scene upon the occasion of the most important public appearance of the heir to the Crown and Throne of the Empire since his escape from the hand of death. Upon the other side of the chair was the Duke of York, and when the toast of the Queen was received in this electric atmosphere with passionate and moving enthusiasm, the sense of the continuity of the dynasty and of its symbolic expression of the living unity and permanence of the Empire was vital, irresistible, complete. Next to the Prince of Wales was the Duke of Cambridge, and immediately next came Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister of England, sitting side by side with the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, the foremost of the Australian delegates in official rank, who has been several times the Premier of that far Colony of South Australia in the southernmost seas, upon whose vast territories the area of the mother islands would be little more than a speck. Among the figures in the same line were those of British and Colonial statesmen who have filled the highest offices of Empire, in all parts of the world. Upon the other hand, beyond the Duke of York and the Duke of Fife was the striking personality of Mr. Chamberlain, the suave and responsible presence of the Hon. Edmund Barton, the delegate of New South Wales, chosen as the dignified and generous mouthpiece of Australasia upon this occasion, and further down was the Hon. Israel Tarte, one of the most significant personages at the banquet, as the first French-Canadian of high political status and ability to join the British Empire League. In its composition the spectacle was the visible microcosm of the Empire, and in its setting, its atmosphere, its accents, it amounted to one of the most significant and imposing State functions that have taken place for many years."

The Prince of Wales, in replying to the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," which had been enthusiastically pledged, proceeded to say: "Most cordially do I accept the kind congratulations of all here present on the narrow escape that the Princess and I lately had as we were going to Denmark. (Loud cheers.) I will say no more than this—all of us are in the hands of God. Whether we lose our life through sickness, through accident, or through the hands of the assassin, we must bow to His inscrutable will. I am glad to have this opportunity, the first public occasion on which I appear since my return to England, of not only thanking you, gentlemen, here for the way in which you have offered your congratulations to me, but also of thanking others from all the far distant parts, not only of her Majesty's great Empire, but I may say from all parts of the civilised world. (Lord cheers.) It has afforded me the very greatest pleasure and satisfaction to accept the invitation of the noble Duke and the British Empire League to be present to-night. I am always glad at all times to meet any of our—if I may call them so—fellow-countrymen from the distant colonies. (Cheers.) And on this occasion the dinner for one part has been given in honour of the Australian delegates, who have come over on an important mission; and it is only for me to say—and I am sure it is the wish of all present—that that mission, may in every way be satisfactory and successful as regards them and as regards us, and that it will knit more closely together the ties which already bind together the Mother-Country and our great Colonial Empire. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we are also assembled here to-night to do honour to our colonial troops in South Africa. (Cheers.) We little doubted that in a great war like that in which we are now engaged we should have, at any rate, the sympathy of our colonies; but it has exceeded even our expectations to know the feeling that exists in our colonies, and that they have sent their best material, their best blood and manhood to fight with us side by side in honour of the flag and for the maintenance of our Empire. (Loud cheers.) It is my fortune to receive frequently letters from many I know now engaged in the war in South Africa, and on all occasions I have heard what magnificent troops our colonial troops are, how well-disciplined they are, what dash and courage they evince, and of what value they have been to us in this great campaign, which, though a difficult and arduous one, I trust may before very long come to a successful end. (Cheers.) It only remains for me now to thank you once more for the kind reception of me to-night, in the name of the Princess of Wales and other members of my family, of whom my son is here present. (Cheers.)"

The Marquis of Salisbury, who proposed the toast of "Her Majesty's Colonial Forces," referred in glowing terms to the services rendered to the Mother-Country by the Colonial Contingents in South Africa. The Prime Minister raised a laugh when he touched contemptuously upon what he termed the "antipathy or hatred" of foreign nations and alluded the remarkable and utter indifference with which it was regarded by the British people. "But why," he asked, "has it been looked upon with indifference? No doubt many reasons may be found in our inherent character and traditions, but no small portion of the cause has arisen from the fact that we know that from one end of the world to the other, from Australia to Canada, from the Cape to Hong Kong, her Majesty's subjects who knew what were the matters in dispute, and who were capable of judging them, that they gladly approved of the course we had taken and prayed earnestly for our ultimate victory. (Cheers.) They were the competent judges, and they have given the verdict in our favour. (Cheers.) We know that after what the colonies have done we are a much more important nation in the world than we were. Our character is in reality more respected, our wishes are more regarded." It was inevitable, of course, that the Prime Minister should refer to Imperial Federation, and he took the opportunity to drop a hint that the process of evolution was safer in its working and results than could be any artificial methods. "The result," he said, "of this strange growth of an Empire, which, I may say, has taken place before our eyes, has set people thinking whether they cannot help Nature and Providence a bit and push it farther on by artificial contrivances. (Laughter.) I am speaking, of course, of military matters alone I do not wish to express an opinion upon any proposals that I have not seen. (Laughter.) But, speaking generally, I should be inclined to discountenance any assistance to anticipate the natural working of the circumstances in which we and the colonies find ourselves. They have worked with great efficiency. They have produced imperial co-operation beyond all our hopes and beyond all our expectation. (Cheers.) They have produced a concordant sentiment which no amount of coercive legislation in many centuries could have generated—hear, hear—and they have warned us of this, that institutions which are due to legislative enactments are infinitely weak compared to those which have grown up under the impulse of the aspirations and the instincts of the people whom they concern. (Cheers.) If any of you ask to push forward in colonial legislation I should implore them to wait. The concurrence of the world's causes—to use a more modern phrase, what I should prefer to call the causes of Providence, have brought together the parts of this Empire in a wonderful concurrence—have given them a force which all the world can recognise, and which, if you will only allow it to grow by its own laws and according to the impulse of its own vitality, will undoubtedly exercise an influence over the character and the progress, and the habits of the world, such as has never been exercised by an Empire before." (Cheers.)

As Colonial Secretary the speech of Mr. Chamberlain, who proposed the toast of "Our Colonial Kinsmen," attracted special attention more particularly as it dealt with the vexed constitutional question which has been raised by the Commonwealth Bill. "It would," he said, "be for me entirely inappropriate on such an occasion to enter into a public controversy with regard to matters which are still the subject of private conference—hear, hear—but there have, I think, emerged from our sessions two cardinal points upon which, I believe, we are absolutely unanimous, which form a common ground upon which we stand, and which we may mention without fear of provoking dissent. In the first place, we are all agreed that the federation of that great continent in the Southern Seas, and perhaps also of the larger Australasia, would be in itself a desirable object. (Cheers.) We have all watched with great and continuous interest the proceedings in regard to this matter. We have admired the skill and ability, the patience and the moderation with which the statesmen and people of Australia had worked out for themselves a great free Constitution, which, differing indeed in many important respects from those Constitutions which exist in other parts of her Majesty's dominion, or in the United States of America, still conformed to the great ideal of the Anglo-Saxon race, which was based upon principles of justice and liberty for all. There is another point upon which I believe we are also unanimous. As long as there is no Imperial Council authorised to represent the interests of every part of the Empire—and although I have said that this is a favourite dream of many members of the British Empire League, a dream with which I myself most heartily sympathise—(cheers)—yet I cordially agree, I absolutely agree, with every word that has fallen from the Prime Minister, warning us against too great haste, warning us against any attempt to bring about a union of hearts by artificial arrangements. (Hear, hear.) I suppose, therefore, that the creation of such a council may still be at some distance, and as long as it does not exist I say that it falls upon this mother-land of ours to act as trustee, as it were, for Imperial interests, and to guard the future of the Empire which we devoutly hope will be even greater in the coming years than it has been in the past. (Cheers.) And therefore, with no arrogance of thought or expression, without, I hope, the suspicion of any motive beyond desire for the common weal, we ask that our right to be heard shall be recognised whenever the trust to which I have alluded is touched, whenever anything is proposed which even appears to threaten those interests which it is an obligation of honour with the Imperial Parliament to guard and to maintain. (Cheers.) I believe, I am glad to believe, that this great responsibility which falls upon us, this great privilege which we are proud to exercise, is not contested by any of the Governments of any of the great colonies of the Queen. (Cheers.) We hope that our kinsmen in the future share with us the conviction that no greater disaster could befal any of us than the weakening of that great and glorious Empire of the Queen whose history, whose power, and whose influence are the common heritage of all its members. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Barton, the New South Wales representative, said, in response, that:—"The gentleman who had with so magnificent a genius conducted the colonial policy of the Empire had joined with the Prime Minister in discountenancing any assistance to the natural working of the circumstances in which Great Britain and the colonies found themselves. (Cheers.) If he might say so he believed that that sentiment correctly gauged the feeling and the opinion of the Australian colonies. The day had not yet arrived for anything decisive to be formulated as to representation. In the conferences and writings the Delegates were voicing the unanimous sentiment of the people. He believed there would be absolutely a satisfactory settlement of the question of federation, and that that sentiment when accomplished would evoke the gratitude of every portion of those larger and growing communities which aspired to gain strength enough to be the more useful, and more prosperous of those communities which recognised the trusteeship of the British Empire. (Cheers.)"

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Waiting until this morning fully expecting at least one of her Majesty's loyal subjects in Bombay would have written to either one or other morning paper suggesting that Thursday, which is to be kept throughout the whole of Indian Empire and Burmah as a public holiday on the occasion of her Royal Majesty the Queen's Birthday, should at the same time be made a fitting occasion for the celebration of the relief of Mafeking, and the bravest of brave soldiers, Colonel Baden-Powell and his equally brave supporters, not only his officers and men but the number of civilians with their families and the natives of the country, men, women and children, who have so gallantly and nobly sustained a heavy and continuous siege lasting over seven months, enduring hardship and close confinement all that long and weary time with unexampled cheerfulness and loyalty to their brave chief and the glorious British Flag, which will remain for ever a bright emblem of their loyalty to their Queen and country.

If the Officer Commanding the Bombay District will publicly notify in the morning issues of the daily paper on Wednesday that a very considerable space will be allotted to her Majesty's loyal subjects, within the railings of the parade-ground and yet, what he may consider a reasonable distance from the Royal Standard, he will confer a boon on the public and enable loyalists, of which I have ever been one and pray that to the end of my days may ever remain so, to testify their deep affection and loyalty to their Queen and country and at the same time, their admiration for British pluck, endurance, and cheerfulness, under exceptionally trying circumstances.—Yours, &c.,

ENGLISHMAN.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India sanctioned combatant officers of volunteer corps being also considered eligible for the appointment of pay master, as in British regiments.

IN view of the local demand for money in the Nizam's Territory for famine relief, the Government of India have sanctioned for one year, a reversion to the former practice of issuing remittance transfer receipts on Bombay for the payment of Hyderabad Contingent troops at out-stations.

LIEUTENANT A. B. CAREY, R. E., proceeds on three months' leave.

CAPTAIN R. E. MONEY-SHEWAN, R. E., has six months' sick leave home.

WE hear from South Africa that Major-General Sir W. G. Nicholson has been placed in charge of the transport arrangements with Lord Roberts' force, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Cowan, R.A., discharging the duties of Military Secretary.

IT has been recommended that Volunteers should receive 303 rifles when the Native troops of the Field Army have been equipped. This will give universal satisfaction throughout India, particularly as Volunteer matters are now commanding a good deal of public attention.

IT is being arranged to move the 23rd Bombay Rifles for a time from Fort Sandeman to Shingnar, the political head-quarters of the Zoob District. Shingnar is very healthy, and the country in the vicinity is admirably suited for hill training. The regiment will return to Fort Sandeman at the end of August all the better for the change of scene.

PRIVATE letters from the French Congo state that another change has been made in the import duties on cotton goods into that colony. French cottons have hitherto been free from all import duties, unlike English cottons, which pay a very heavy import duty. But they have been liable to a "consummation tax" equal to that existing upon foreign imported cotton goods. Now the manufacturers in France have been objecting to the "consommation tax" being levied on French cottons. The Government has come to the conclusion that the objection is well founded, and French cottons are to be henceforth free of "consommation tax" as they are now free of the import duty, whilst foreign cottons are to bear both the one and the other. The object, of course, is to put the price up against the natives to such an extent as to compel them to use French cotton goods only. The tariff has not yet been made public, and there is likely to be a strong local feeling against its imposition. The constant changes in the tariff greatly complicate trading operations, because every time an upward change in the price is made it means a stoppage of trade for a certain period, until the natives are compelled to supply their needs once more at the enhanced figure. The French Congo, unfortunately, does not come under the non-differential treatment of goods clause of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1898. Consequently the French are acting within their rights in differentiating to the large extent they do between foreign and French imported goods in the Congo. Whether it pays them to do so is another matter.

THE AMERICAN HELP FOR THE FAMINE-STRICKEN.

DR. KLOPSCH'S TOUR.

DR. LOUIS KLOPSCH returned to Bombay on Friday from his preliminary visit to some of the famine districts in the Presidency and leaves to-night for Gujerat, Rajputana and the Central Provinces. Yesterday Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son paid over to him a draft for over three lakhs of rupees representing the 100,000 dollars which his paper, the *Christian Herald* of New York, remitted in response to his cablegram of last week. This money having been contributed exclusively by religious people was handed over to the Denominational Committee to be administered by them. In addition to this sum of 100,000 dollars, a contribution of Rs. 10,000 has been made to the funds of the Bombay Presidency Relief Committee, this being the largest single subscription received by that fund. It is now believed that the funds raised by Dr. Klopsch's paper will exceed a million dollars, as the cablegram which announced the transmission of the sum above mentioned also stated that the average amount of subscriptions received at the office of the *Christian Herald* now exceeds 10,000 dollars per day, a sum which strikingly illustrates the sympathy which has been aroused in America by the accounts of the widespread distress in India. In fact State bodies, municipalities, newspapers and private organizations all over the United States are busily engaged in taking up funds for the relief of the famine sufferers. Dr. Klopsch receives cable messages from New York every day, and according to his latest advices these American funds will total to no less than three million dollars. In regard to the American ship which is on its way with a cargo of grain, it may be mentioned that the corn has been made up in bags of two bushels each for facility of handling.

Dr. Klopsch and his party had their first experience of the famine at Awand, a small relief camp near Khedgaum. There, however, he found matters in a rather unsatisfactory condition. To him it appeared extraordinary that women, far advanced in pregnancy, nursing mothers and children young in years and physically delicate, should be employed breaking stones and carrying burdens without the slightest protection from the fierce rays of the sun. He enquired why in view of the fact that the Famine Code clearly forbids the employment of such women and children on the works those in charge of the relief operations were permitted to ignore the provisions of the Code, but was unable to elicit any satisfactory reply. The people on this camp were sullen and discontented. Dr. Klopsch was struck with the percentage of women on the works and also with the fact, characteristic of India, that the men would be standing in groups while the women were earning the means to support them.

The doctor had a much more encouraging experience at Kapurwadi, a large relief camp near Ahmednagar. Here 11,000 persons are employed and the camp is under the management of Assistant Engineer Thos. Watson. As in the previous case, though in a much lesser degree, pregnant women and immature children were found employed on the works. The camp was, however, well kept and clean, and the people were healthy looking and of a cheerful disposition. Their cheerfulness was in fact surprising and they were evidently much more contented than those on the camp previously visited. Many of them sang at their work and instead of presenting sullen visages they met the visitors with smiles. A matter for remark was the fact that not a single person here made any request for alms thus showing that the people were unversed in the ways of beggary. The huts were well arranged, the children's kitchen was clean and orderly, and a most excellent impression was made upon Dr. Klopsch and his party. Before they left they congratulated Engineer Watson on his excellent management of the camp. Dr. Klopsch says it was just the kind of camp one would expect to see where the people were well kept and had some prospect for the future and were under the management of a kindly-disposed man who did every thing in his power to make his people comfortable. The doctor was very much pleased by what he saw at this place.

Asked as to whether he had any expression of opinion to offer regarding the relief operations by the Government, Dr. Klopsch said he had not yet seen enough to warrant him giving any opinion. "But," he added, "I am amazed at the stupendous proportions of this God-imposed responsibility which the Government has so willingly undertaken. It unquestionably constitutes the most gigantic object lesson of the 'white man's burden' which the world has ever witnessed. Thanks of it; six millions of people on relief works. It is absolutely unprecedented for a Government to exercise paternal relations to such an extent." In regard to his departure to-night for Gujerat, Rajputana and the Central Provinces, Dr. Klopsch's programme is such that he will not be able to see anything of India beyond the famine districts. The inspection of the Taj Mahal and other sites must be adjourned until his next visit to India when he hopes that his mission will be of a pleasanter and more enjoyable character.

The collection of the funds subscribed through the medium of the doctor's paper entails a tremendous amount of office work. The average individual subscription is 2 dollars, 80 cents, and a daily income of 10,000 dollars for the funds, means, that about 4,000 letters a day are received at the office. These have to be recorded and individually acknowledged in the paper. Information is also being continually sent out to the people of the United States by circular. During the two weeks between the middle and the end of April 1,600,000 letters of that kind were sent out, besides the responses to application for circulars and subscription forms.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO FAMINE RELIEF BY MISSIONARIES.

WHEN Dr. Klopsch of the "Christian Herald," New York, landed in Bombay, his committee met him and talked over the ways in which missionaries are administering famine relief. Afterwards they suggested that the chairman of the committee should print in the "Dayanodaya," of which he is the editor, and then reprint as a pamphlet for missionaries generally a brief description of the lines on which famine relief is being carried on in the Ahmednagar district by the missionaries of the American Board.

The wise administration of famine relief is a very difficult matter. It involves not simply keeping people alive, but a much more important principle, viz., trying to prevent the moral tone of the community from being badly lowered. No one more than missionaries should recognize the danger and the gravity of this evil. At the close of the two last famines the Government of India gave the whole subject the most prolonged and thorough inquiry, in which all classes of persons, missionaries included, gave information and suggestions. The result is a carefully and minutely defined policy, of which the principal lines are printed in the Government Famine Code, of which it is desirable that every missionary should keep a copy and which he and she should follow so far as possible. Moreover, the higher officers of Government constitute the most capable, intelligent and trustworthy administrative body in the world, who without doubt are administering this famine, on the whole sympathetically, in accordance with the principles laid down. Also while some missionaries may possess local information and may have the confidence of the people more than such officials, yet on the whole Government has fuller information about the situation as a whole than any missionaries or than all the three thousand missionaries. Again the Government has immense resources which it is using with no niggardly spirit. In view of these facts the first principle for the wisest famine relief policy of missionaries is to co-operate with Government, or to supplement the efforts of Government in the main Government lines. It is a mistake for any missionary to say "I do not know what Government is doing. But when hungry and naked people come to me, I shall give them something to eat and to wear." Government prints its notifications in the press. Government officials will be glad to have

THE CO-OPERATION OF MISSIONARIES

in spreading information about Governmental relief works and policy. In the Ahmednagar district the Collector regularly sends to representative

missionaries of all denominations copies of his orders about famine relief, and thus the missionaries are not only informed themselves, but through their agents they disseminate the information. If Government officials sometimes decline the co-operation of missionaries, it may occasionally be because of the lack of wisdom of some missionaries. In such occasional instances if only partial fault, or if no fault, lies with the missionaries, yet the wise course is to try hard to follow the Government lines as far as possible. Among other things co-operation with Government implies some of the following points: (1) Not to give in charity when any kind of relief works is available. Whatever any one else may say, missionaries at least ought loyally to support the basal principle of Government famine relief, i.e., to require some work for food. Otherwise people are pauperized and demoralized. At least missionaries should act up to their principle that injury to men's characters is worse than injury to their stomachs. Now that the famine has gone on for months, if in some Native States or neglected districts a proper organization has not been maintained, then many will be so demoralized in body as well as in character that it will be difficult to manage wisely. (2) The work or aid undertaken by missionaries should not be such as to lead people to wander back and forth to and from Government works and missionary works. Most missionaries in the Ahmednagar district think that in the main it is better to utilize Government relief works than to open missionary relief works. Missionaries have not enough money to undertake any large relief works. Even if they had, it would be very difficult to manage them, to arrange any profitable work, to have a competent staff to arrange sanitary matters, to supply water, bazar, &c., &c.,

BY FAR THE BEST WAY

is to encourage people to go to Government works, and when necessary to supply enough to support them for a few days till something is earned. But small relief works in many different places whereby some people can be prevented from leaving their homes are just the kind of supplementary relief which missionaries can best undertake. Here the rule should be stiff that those who are on Government works cannot be received, and the scale of pay should be the same as on Government works, though the payment may be daily or thrice or twice a week. Circumstances will show what kind of petty relief works are wise. Cutting down prickly pear, repairing school-houses or the houses of agents and of poor people, improving old wells, digging inexpensive new wells, building new houses for famine children and women, quarrying stone, and making roads are suitable kinds of petty relief. One good way of improving the water-supply is to engage several level headed men who have had some experience in such things and to send them to the villages to examine and to report. Where much blasting in trap rock is required, it is a doubtful experiment. Where the well can be dug and deepened by pickaxe and crowbar let the work be carried on as a petty relief work under an experienced man, paying laborers at the scale on relief works. (3) The third point in co-operation with Government is to undertake those forms of relief which Government definitely declines to enter upon or those which Government wishes private charity to undertake in conjunction with itself; e.g., Government definitely leaves it to private charity to carry on special work for weavers. It desires

PRIVATE CHARITY

to distribute clothing, to supply comforts for poor houses and hospitals, to receive and care for deserted children and women, and to look up and considerately to aid respectable women and families who hesitate to beg or to go on to relief works. (4) A fourth important point in co-operation with Government is that, if cases of great distress or wrong treatment are met with, the attention of the authorities should first be called to these cases directly, and accounts of them should not be sensationally printed leaving more or less of the impression that they may be, not exceptional, but typical, unless they are really typical, which would rarely be the case. There is an easy temptation for missionaries to photograph and to describe a dead body or some emaciated child or some company of tattered people and to circulate the pictures and accounts at least without carefully stating the whole case.

Not only is co-operation with Government essential. Co-operation with other missionaries and other charity organisations is essential. Otherwise in any large place where different missionaries live some people are sure to run from one to another without their knowledge. At Ahmednagar at the beginning of the famine after careful consideration it was agreed that women asking consideration should be considered only by Mrs. Bissell and Miss Nugent; that boys should be considered only by Mr. Fairbank; girls only by Mrs. Hume: that relief for weavers should be organized only by Dr. Hume: that no one should hear applications for relief from persons coming from the districts of other missionaries: that the scale of pay and hours of work on the petty relief works of all missionaries should be identical. Again wisdom in carrying on famine relief by missionaries suggests and requires gaining

THE GOOD WILL OF THE PEOPLE

By considering their feelings and even their prejudices. *E.g.*, in some homes and schools for famine children in the American Mission beef is never bought for food: where it is bought no one needs to eat it, unless he wishes, even though as a matter of fact most of these are accustomed to some flesh, and though almost all would like to have it. When good-caste children are taken, in general any relatives who can be consulted are first consulted. Children are not to be baptized until some time after the famine. If relatives desire the children to return, and these will go, they are to be free to go. Under such circumstances many famine children from the district itself are sent to the missionaries in Ahmednagar by the Government officials and by the people themselves. On these principles the following lines of relief are being carried on in the Ahmednagar district. A goodly number of deserted children are cared for in three ways. In the central stations, where missionaries live children are collected in considerable numbers in hired houses or houses belonging to the Mission or occasionally in excellent houses which are lent free for the purpose; and in some cases a beginning has been made of building houses for such children or for famine women, by famine labor, the wood, etc., to be paid for from other funds. If famine children are huddled together in unsuitable houses, they cannot do well. The second way is to place a moderate number with the best agents in the villages. The third way is to place individual children in families. Except under the most favourable circumstances, and except under unremittent personal care famine children easily die. Of the 616 famine children taken by the American Mission in the famine of 1898, only two or three died, though many were several times at death's door. In everything the quality of one's work is more important than the quantity. A considerable number of deserted women have been sheltered. A part of the time one missionary lady, and most of the time some intelligent Bible women have visited the homes of weaver women and other classes to find out from personal inspection what aid is needed there. A large sum has been expended in

ORGANIZING RELIEF TO WEAVERS

in the following way. While a missionary finances the scheme two very intelligent Indian Christians conduct it as follows. Yarn is bought, and prepared for weaving through three processes by three sets of women who thus manage to live by their trade. Enough yarn for twelve or thirteen Saris or cloths for women is then supplied to a poor weaver. A weaver is known to be very poor if he does not own a loom and weaving instruments. Many scores of looms with all other necessary tools have been hired for six annas a month. A few skilled weavers are employed as head men to superintend the weavers. When a Sari or cloth is brought back woven, seven annas are paid for the labor. Such payment by the piece stimulates industry and it is easily managed. Giving of clothing to poor women and also to children has been carried to a considerable extent in the Ahmednagar district by missionaries. Government does comparatively little at that and is glad to have it done by private charity. It is rare that women will go in rags or nearly naked if they have any cloths of their own. So it is not difficult to see from visiting Government relief works and seeing people in their villages what women need clothes. In the Ahmednagar district most of the lists have been made by pastors and mission agents, and these have been somewhat cut down after inquiry by missionaries. In the desire to minimize pauperizing, where possible a small sum, often eight annas, has been asked and received for a Sari. But the very great majority of these cloths have been given away. In the many day schools of the Mission, both in cities and villages, the poorest children are given from one eighth to one quarter of a measure of grain, or from three eighths to three quarters of a pound of grain daily. It is urged on the teachers of village schools that in return for this the children should work for at least an hour a day after school in cleaning roads or helping their poorest neighbors in some way. A diet kitchen is maintained for supplying food to the sick or to very feeble famine people. A Christian hospital assistant sometimes visits relief works and villages to prescribe for the feeblest. Medicines are often sent to the villages for cholera and other difficulties.

AID TO FARMERS.

Hitherto only little aid has been given to farmers. But since larger sums for relief are being received and are likely to be received, a tentative plan has been made to offer to the Government officials of the Collectorate to co-operate to a considerable extent in their plans for relief to farmers. For some time Circle inspectors, and village officers have been making out lists of all farmers who are in urgent need of aid to cultivate and sow their fields. Some need cattle, some need fodder, some need food, some need seed, etc., etc. For the next few weeks hardly any class in the community will be in a more critical condition than farmers. If the rains fall fairly well in June and July, it is of the very utmost importance that no fields which ought to be sown are left unsown. Government cannot begin to meet the demands. If considerable funds shall prove available, then it is proposed to ask the Collector, if he will accept of the offer, to let the Mission do what is deemed the minimum of proper aid in those towns or sections in which Mission work is carried on. Since the plan has not yet been definitely submitted to the authorities nor approved, it might be premature to describe it further.

In all these manifold relief efforts the Indian pastors, and Mission agents and Christian leaders have borne an important part. They have formed an intelligent, reliable, and interested agency without whom the missionaries could not possibly have carried on their many and extended relief operations. They are expected to give full and minute accounts of all monies entrusted to them.

SIR F. CARRINGTON'S FORCE.

REUTER'S representative has received from a well-informed source the following expression of opinion regarding the work of Sir F. Carrington's force.

In view of the report that Lord Roberts has asked the garrison at Mafeking to hold out until May 24, many persons jumped to the conclusion that that was the date by which Sir F. Carrington may effect a junction with Colonel Plumer and the joint force be available to relieve the beleaguered garrison. Having marched over the route in question I can only say that this view is unduly optimistic. The primary object of the Rhodesian Field Force is the defence of Rhodesia against a northerly advance of the Boers and the safeguarding of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. That this precaution was justified if proved by Cronje's recent statement that after the fall of Kimberley the Boers intended to attack Rhodesia. It must be remembered that there are only two means of escape for the Boers. They must either retreat into the mountains to the north ordering on Rhodesia, or to the west in the German phere. The latter being practically a waterless desert for a great portion of the year would most certainly not be chosen, and a movement of the Boers to the Zoutpansberg range would prove a serious menace to Rhodesia. Although this country is not so difficult as the Matoppos it would be a very serious matter to dislodge the enemy from these mountains. It was in view of this contingency, and for the protection of Rhodesia, that an additional force was asked for. In view of the arrival of the Rhodesian Field Force large camps were laid out some time ago at Marandellas and Charter, two important centres on the road towards the frontier, and here were collected immense quantities of stores, oxen, mules, &c. Our two thousand men of Sir F. Carring on's army have reached Beira, and are probably now at one of these two camps, where a considerable halt will be necessary for purposes of organization and transport arrangement. The remainder of his force are not due to reach Beira for some weeks. From these camps to the railway terminus at Bulawayo is a march of 200 miles over a good road and through a well-watered country. Short as this may be apparently, it is, nevertheless, a long distance for an army to march.

DON'T LET THE CLOCK RUN DOWN.

"THE human body," says a great physician, "is a seventy-year clock."

Yes, and like all other clocks the time it will run depends largely on how it is treated. Take the pendulum weight off the end of the wire and your clock will rattle away at the rate of half a dozen hours in one. Neglect it and it will run irregularly; now fast, now slow. Break the mainspring, or a wheel, and it stops instantly. Take intelligent care of it and a good clock will serve your grandchildren as faithfully as it now serves you.

There is an important difference, however, between your clock and your body. Even after your clock is completely run down, and at a standstill, you can wind it up and set it going again. Not so with the body. Once stopped it goes no more.

We know the limits of his meaning perfectly well yet, speaking literally, Mr. Matthew L. Brown was not "completely run down" at the time he refers to. Thankful we are, and more thankful still he is, for that. But he was frightfully near it. The pendulum beat very slowly and weakly, and the hands could scarcely be trusted to tell the true time.

"About five years ago," writes Mr. Brown, "I was completely run down. I lost my appetite. I could get nothing to lie on my stomach. Sometimes I would take dizzy spells and nearly fall down, and would see black dots before my eyes. I kept getting worse all the time.

"I tried different patent medicines; they gave me no relief. I kept getting worse. I tried two of the best doctors in the place; they did me no good. I was obliged to take to my bed.

"I would take faint spells and my heart would beat and flutter, and I would nearly smother for breath. I felt more like dying than living."

[These faintings or sinking spells of which Mr. Brown speaks are a peculiar feature of the disease he was suffering from. Only modern physicians, and not all of them, understand their gravity or have given them the study they call for. No sensation is more alarming, none more demoralising to the patient. While they last the angel of death seems to have folded his wings over the sufferer's pale and anxious face. The *cause* is a poison in the blood arising from continued fermentation of food in the stomach. It acts on the nerves of the brain, lungs, and heart as a hand might impede the pendulum of a great clock.]

"I began to think" adds our correspondent, "that I never should get around again. My wife wanted me to try Mother Seigle's Cyrup. I said I didn't think it was any use. She went and got a bottle of Mother Seigle's Syrup, and before I had taken it all "I was able to go to my work."

"I have taken several bottles since. I am now able to work as hard as ever. I would advise any one that is suffering as I was to try Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup, and it will not be in vain. Yours truly (Signed) Matthew L. Brown, East Moriston, March 28th, 1895."

Our friend laboured under a profound attack of indigestion or dyspepsia. The symptoms he described were due to its effects upon the nervous system, and through that upon other organs. It follows that the medicine to avail him must be one having power to excel existing impurities from the blood, rouse to action the stomach and liver, render nutrition possible by means of the restored digestion, and so give new life to the whole body.

This is what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for our correspondent, and does for all who appeal to it under like circumstance. It winds up the clock before the pendulum has ceased to swing." But keep an eye to that bodily clock of yours, and don't let it run so far down. In other words, the very hour you feel the first sign of illness take a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling out, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE KOORN SPRUIT DISASTER.

"THE SHRIEK OF SHELLS."

THE special correspondent of the "Daily News," Mr. Henry S. Pearse, writes from Bloemfontein April 4, an account of the Koorn Spruit disaster:—When the retiring column (he says) got touch of its friends near the waterworks bivouac was immediately formed, and tired men no sooner lay down with saddles for pillows and rifles by their sides than they were sound asleep, leaving the duty of watchfulness to their rearguard, which in outpost line, occupied a range of rough hills southward overlooking the road by which they had retired from Thaba N'chu. It was then four o'clock. Little time could be given to rest, for the column had to start again in two hours. Just before six o'clock the convoy of a hundred waggons with mule-teams began to move off towards Koorn Spruit Drift. Such was the false sense of security that no armed body went ahead. Nothing warned them that danger was near as they approached the drift. Not a movement was to be seen across the broad veldt but dark shadows of hills creeping backwards as the sun rose. At that moment, from a distant hill in rear, overtopping the outpost ridge, darted the flash of a Boer gun, then an other, and another from different positions, followed by the shriek of shells and the crash of bursting charges. Every shot, well aimed, struck with a dull thud and threw up columns of earth among or near the masses of men who were saddling up or inspanning teams for the march, but did no damage beyond frightening mules and increasing the confusion, where Cape boys, in their haste to obey a peremptory order, got harness entangled and themselves bewildered. Our Horse Artillery, being in a hollow, and masked by the movement of troops about them, did not reply, but limbered up and followed the transport waggons, which by that time had begun to cross the drift. Nearly half of them had cleared it, when from behind steep banks in the winding spruit on each side Boers galloped forward in dense troops, and, halting with rifles at the present, summoned everybody to surrender.

Some men of the baggage guard got to their arms, and lying between waggon wheels, opened fire, but they were few, and the Boers many. The others, unarmed, could do nothing but obey the stern mandate, "Hold up your hands, come this way, and give us your bandolier."

U Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, following close upon the waggons, was surrounded before a gun could be wheeled about for "Action front," and the drivers were ordered to dismount and unsaddle. Gunners, however, do not yield without a struggle, even when their eyes look into the barrel of an enemy's levelled rifle. Hands were on revolvers in an instant, but before these could be drawn shooting had begun, and many a gallant fellow fell. Horses, too, were shot down, or being wounded plunged madly over the traces. One team, startled by the din about it, stampeded, and galloped off with gun and limber, but no drivers. Thus one gun was saved. The other five fell into Boer hands, their gunners being either killed, wounded or prisoners.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 a.m. to-day, and the s. s. Peninsular for Colombo and Australia at 6 a.m. to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, MAY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itinda left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 20.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Yarra, which left Bombay on Thursday, 10th inst., arrived at Suez, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 11 a.m.

SINGAPORE, MAY 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mozagon (extra) arrived here, from Bombay, on the 19th inst.

COLOMBO, MAY 21.

The mail steamer Ophir, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Nothing doing. Markets wear a holiday appearance owing to the relief of Mafeking.

MORE than a year ago the Court Hopeful Bud of the Ancient Order of Foresters, meeting at Blackwood, Monmouthshire, asked the German Emperor, through the German Ambassador, to give a trophy of the chase to adorn their lodge room. In due course a reply was received, stating that the Kaiser would be pleased to comply with the request, and in fulfilment of that promise the German Ambassador has now forwarded the stuffed head of a wild Boar killed by the Kaiser during the past winter. The trophy, a very fine one, is on an oak mount, carved with oak leaves and oak apples, the emblems of the order, and a silver plate is inscribed: "From his Imperial Majesty, William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, to the Ancient Order of Foresters in Blackwood, 1900." Blackwood, by the way, is not the dark forest which its name might seem to imply, but a small colliery township near the western border of Monmouthshire. It is included in Sir William Harcourt's constituency.

MAJOR CHARLES TYRWHITT DAWKINS, C. M. G of the Shropshire Light Infantry, who was severely wounded with General Ian Hamilton's force on April 30, had twice previously served out at the Cape, for he was A. D. C. to Sir Hercules Robinson when Governor there, from March, 1884, until September, 1886, when he became Military Secretary. He was (says a military correspondent) a perfect Governor's A.-D.-C., and was wonderfully popular in Cape society. He married Miss Robinson, daughter of Sir Hercules. Cape society used to be too lazy to dance, but Dawkins warned them up, and showed people how to behave in a ball-room. He finished his first period of Military Secretaryship in 1889, but again became Military Secretary to Lord Loch in 1895, and remained with Sir Hercules Robinson, who became Lord Rosmead. Major Dawkins was in the Kuram Valley portion of the Afghan War of 1879-80, including the Yarmusht Expedition and the Assault of Zawa. He was born November 22, 1858, joined the 85th Regiment 1st May, 1878 was promoted captain 13th September 1886, having been for two years adjutant. He became major 23rd March, 1898

THE delegates attending the International Conference at the Foreign Office, for the Protection of Wild Game in Africa, met the other day afternoon at the apartments of the Royal Society in Burlington House when Dr. Schilling, the well-known explorer, who is the German representative at the conference, showed as lantern projections some remarkable photographs of typical African animals. These had been taken in their native haunts, so far as the dangers and difficulties of the enterprise allowed. Obviously, such photographs of live wild animals have a high value in view of the threatened extermination of species in Africa. It is understood that the German Emperor gave special permission to Dr. Schilling to exhibit the slides in London. Professor Ray Lankester briefly described each photograph as it was presented to the delighted audience.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Baron Ardrossan, 1,825 tons, Commander J S Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, 8th May, with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steamer Hill crag, 2,081, tons, Commander J. Cunningham arrived in harbour on May 13th from Rangoon 8th May, with a cargo of rice and gram. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and Graham and Co.

THE steamer Neptune, 2,173 tons, Commander J. Wallers arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 10th May, with a cargo of coal. The vessels is consigned to Messrs M M and Co.

THE steamer Zaida, 2,833 tons, Commander C Hugell arrived in harbour on May 20th from Rangoon, 11th May with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M M and Co.

THE steamer Gloucester City 1,103 tons Commander O J Nelson arrived in harbour on Sunday from Batoum, 28th April, with a cargo of 82,810 cases of Kerosine oil. During the voyage she met with heavy weather in the Black Sea also in the meridian of Socotra otherwise fine. The vessel is consigned to A Montaehoff.

THE steamer Kirkfield, 2,290 tons, Commander T B Watson, arrived in harbour to-day from Rangoon, 11th May, with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steamer Comeric, 2,534 tons, Commander W R Kinnedy, arrived in harbour to-day from Rangoon, 11th May, with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s St Ninian, 1,938 tons, Captain R Ramsay, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

ARRIVALS OF S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE Australian Lloyds s.s. Imperatrix, Captain G. Nicolich, arrived in harbour from Trieste on the 21st May with the following passengers:—

Barenease Rosenberg	Lieut T P Smith
Miss Bissell	Bachoobai Shapoorjee
Captain Jones	Mr and Mrs Limjee Shapoorjee Screwalla
Mr N F Barker	
Major P R Newland	

VESSEL IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 21.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Hordern	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming		Do.	R I M S
Nasoury		Mills		Do.	R I M S
H M S Pigeon		de Satgi	Dry Dock		Royal Navy
Marathon		J G Field			Royal Navy
Pekin	3957	Hayward			P & O Co
Peiers	101	Fiadler			F Heyer
Sina	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
Ras Elba	17.3	Kennedy	Havre		M M & Co
Nanzaba	1341	Hartley			M M & Co
Nankin	2557	Bennett			P & O Co
Tientsin	2555	Fox			P & O Co
Shanden	2466	Jones	London		Corry Bros
Assyria	969	MacLean	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Oura	3.96	Brown	Calcutta		M M & Co
Comeric	2594	Kinnedy			W & A G & Co
Kirkfield	2290	Watson			W & A G & Co
Canada City	1409	Neilson			A M & Co
Zaida	2833	Hugil			M M & Co
Neptune	2173	Walters			M M & Co
Baron Ardrossan	1825	Mitchell			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A K Maru		2709	Nunome	Yokohama.	25-5	N Y Kaishia
B Othello		3327	Hughes	Hull	26-5	F M & Co
Cntr Ile de la Reunion		2205	Pairo	Havre	19-5	Vol Bros
N Wagner		2205	Gibson	Hamburg		Bombay Co
O Woodleigh		1697	Watson	Havre	22-5	Bombay Co
P Dido		312	Pickery	Rangoon	22-5	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Dalmatia	2109	Thomson	Dunkirk	22-5	W & AG & Co
6	Bengal	2751	Barcham	China	23-5	P & O Co
7	Carthage	2893	London	Aden	26-5	P & O S N Co
9	Kilwa	93	Rottwell	Repairing		M M & Co
10	Eden Hall	3500	Jones	Saranak	22-5	K Nixon & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	19-5	P & O Co
14	Bhundara	2514		Zanzibar	25-5	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 14·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Baron Ardrassan	Mitchell	Rangoon, May 8
	Hillcrag	Cunningham	Rangoon, May 8
20	Neptune	Walters	Calcutta, May 10
	Zaida	Hugell	Rangoon, May 11
	Gloucester City	Nielsen	Batavia, April 28
21	Kirkfield	Watson	Rangoon, May 11
	Comeric	Kinnedy	Rangoon, May 11
	Imperatrix	Nicolich	Trieste, May 3

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Maria Valorio	Fulner	Trieste via Karachi
	Ompenta	Wilson	Rangoon
	St Ninians	Ramsay	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Trieste for China, &c.
" Peiers for China &c.
" Sobraon for London &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 21.

FROM HULL.

Dido s—5 cases brandy, Cass Pellissore and Co.
Othello s—200 cases matches Abdoolally Shaik Adum 41 packages biscuits Tyebali Akhesally; 100 casks Sodawater bottles, D C Pundali 5 cases paper B Abdoolhoosen; 51 bales paper, Mussally Abdoolally, 96 crates empty glass bottles, Julalbhoy and Co; 12 crates empty Sodawater bottles, Jamsedjee Rustomjee; 182 bales brown paper A K Habibulla;

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—143 cases Shroff and sons; 5 cases chemicals, Cursandas Pathoo and Co;

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—11 cases medicine Vulubjee Bhicoa and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—192 casks rectified spirit, S J Wadia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—120 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 21 bales goat hair 64 bales wool, B Esmail; 200 cwts old copper, coins, 300 cwts old copper, Killick Nixon and Co; 175 bales wool, Mowarjee Rutonsey, 56 bales wool, Edjee Sewjee, 103 cwts turmeric Bandoo Krause, 81 bales wool, M T Jetha; 8 cases curry powder, Merwanjee Pestonjee and Sons; 31 bales wool, M Moraj 10 bales wool, M Lalljee; 10 bales wool, and 35 bales goat hair, Hajee and Hussam; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 63 bales wool, 5 bales goat hairs, A Tyabo, 6 bales silk waste Lalcobhoy Nanabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Sabraon s—2,145 cwts mirabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hides 4,125 cwts crushed bones, B Esmail, 320 cwts horns, R F Zul; 6,000 cuts oilcake, R Kaderbhoy 75 bales skins, Lathabai and Co; 2,200 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,997 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 13 cwts wax, and 3 cases peacock feathers, K B Sajun 51 bales hides R Kaderbhoy, 48 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co, 1 bale hides, A M Kooka, 137 cwts olibanums, Hirji Vishar 1,200 cwts mussoor 3,013 cwts rapeseed, 3,200 castors ed Ralli Broth s.

Shandon s—411 cwts turmeric A C Esmuljee; 28 bales hides A Sachabhoy and Co, 152 cwts turmeric, L Nursey 42 bales hides, E C Nanjee; 735 cwts manure, N Fatebaly and Co 40 bales hides M Mahomed and Co, 4 bales hides S B Sajun;

FOR ANTWERP.

Othello s—175 bales cotton flr, Teyabjee and Co.
Shandon s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, M Rambnagat, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, J Rambhagat.
Tientsin s—600 cwts myrabollams, Edjee Cowmersey, 16,000 cwts crushed bows, Muljee Jamall.
Sobraon s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, 3,314 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers;

FROM HAMBURG.

Wagner s—100 cwts gum, J Premjee; 12 cwts wax, and 33 cwts wild leaves, S and B Sajun; 347 cwts myrabollams M Moolji and Co; 1.7 cwts bones pieces R Kaderbhoy 825 cwts myrabollams Seervai and Chinoy; 2,000 cwts myrabollams H O H Hassam 29 cwts leaves M Moolji and Co, 115 cwts myrabollams Volkart Brothers;

FOR HAVRE.

Woodleigh s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—1 parcel cow bazar, B Esmail 17 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co 5 chests opium, Cowasjee Ebrahim and Co.
Kagoshima Maru s—50 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 20 bales piecegoods The Central India Spg and W M Co; 1 case, Elias Sassoon J David and Co, 25 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 16 bales twist, Tata and Co, 1000 bales twist, A Allarakhia and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—48 bales twist Silas E Sassoon, 50 bales twist, Talati and Co, 4 chests opium, E S N Talati and Co, 14 bales cotton Talati and Co; 73 1-2 chests opium, C E Rahim and Co, 9 chests opium, Talati and Co, 24 chests David Sassoon and Co, 112 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co,
Kagoshima Maru s—325 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 50 bales twist, J David.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—377 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

The services of Capt J Davidson, M B I M S Ben are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of N W P and Oudh for employment on plague duty.

The services of Capt R Standage, I M S Bom are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dep for employment on plague duty in Mysore.

JUDICIAL.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Capt A T H Newnam I S C Cant Mag Nasirabad for one year.

POLICE.

The services of Lieut H V M Langtry 28th Bom Infy a Comd in the Burma Military Police are replaced at the disposal of H Ex the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 27th May 1900.

The services of Mr F S Oppnard Assist Supd of Police are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

DEPAT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

The services of Captain H B Murray, 15th Regt of Madras Infantry are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Punjab for employment on famine duty.

The Gov-Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C B Bagley, as acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr Ernest A drews.

With the sanction of HM's Govt the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. James McGeorge, as Consul for Siam at Moulmein.

Mr E H Baksley, I C S an officiating Pol Agent of the 3rd class, and 1st Asst and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, is granted special leave for three months, under article 348 of the C S Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the leave.

Lieut S B A Patterson, I S C a Pol Asst of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as an Assistant to the Resident in Mewar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

With the sanction of H M Govt the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Samuel Comfort, as Vice and Dpty Consul Gen for the U S of America at Calcutta.

Lieut W H Cox, I M S (Bom), is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surg of the 2-d class, and is posted as Agency Surg in Bundelkhand with effect from the date of assuming charge.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS,

Capt C T Hudson I M S (Bom) is appointed to officiate as Dpty Assay Master, Bom, with effect from the 1st of May vice Major J L T Jones, I M S.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY STAFF.

Capt W S Mardall 17th Reg of Bengal Cay to be a Day Ass Adjt. Genl for Musketary on the establishment vice Capt N G Woolyatt, whose tenure has expired, (24th April).

Capt C H Clay, 43-d Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of Ben staff to be Dety Asst Qurtmas r Genl Dated Br. Quitmastr Genls Dept, vice Captain A A J Johnstone, whose tenure has expired, (23th April).

Capt G S Fraser, Oxfordshire Light In, Staff Captain, to be Depty Asst Quartmastr Genl, Dated Br Quarter Genl's Depat, vice Captain J A Douglas, whose tenure has expired (8th May)

Capt K K Knapp, Royal Gar Artly, Coast, No 7 Bomb Mount, B t, to be Brig-Maj to the Insp Gen of Arty in India, vice Maj G C Dowell, who has vacated. (7th May)

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Capt A B Williams, to be Asst Com Gen, 3rd class, with effect from the 12th May 1897.

Capt G H Bretherton, D S O, I S C, to be Asst Comy Gen 3rd class, with effect from the 17th Dec 1899.

Increase of pay has effect from the 1st April 1900 only.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col C H Swayne D S O R A M C to officiate on the Admint Med Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Col vice Col R de la C Corbett M D, D S O, R A M C, employed on special duty. (11th March)

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the I S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of Sate for India:—

Lieut Charles Temple Morris Princess of Wales' Own Yorkshi Regt officiating Wing Officer 5th Regt of Bom Infty 12th April

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circular, 1891, the undermentioned officers of Unattached List are admitted to the I S Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:

Second-Lieuts—Bertie Cyril Penton 9th April William Bradley Roberts 10th April Norman Macleod 11th April Harold Lewis 11th April Alexander Frederick Stewart 12th April DeLacy Woolrich Passy 14th April Harold Gordon Wilmer 14th April John Yule Tarleton 14th April Mark Elliot 14th April Harry Oswald Walpole Bruce 18th April Gerard Maxwell Clynton 16th April Percy Byng Hall 17th April

NATIVE ARMY.

The 23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry 2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment Jemadar Baje Singh, appointed on probation in Gen O, No, 52 of 1899, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 4th March 1898.

COMMANDS.

Col (local Maj Genl) C. C. Egerton, C B, D S O, A-D-C to the Queen I S C Comdg Punj Frontier Force to officiate in Command of the Forces Punjab with the local rank of Lieut-Gen vice Sir A P Palmer, K C B appointed Prov Commander-in-Chief in India 3rd April.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieut. Col, whilst serving as regiment l commandants Indian Army: George Henry John Moore, (29th Lancs) Francis Henry Rutherford Drummond, (C.I.E.) 5th Fus. William Simpson Marshall (1st April) 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Sergt John Henry West Bacon, Supervisor 1st grade N W P and Oudh to be Sub Conr with effect from the 1st D

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Electrical Review" announces that Herr Poulsen, C. E., of Copenhagen, has devised a new instrument of rather a wonderful sort, namely, the "Telegraphone," by which one can speak by telephone and record the message for reproduction at a future time. This is not done by the phonograph of Edison, but by a strip of steel, which takes the place of the diaphragm, or vibrating plate, of the receiving telephone, and travels past the magnets of the telephone like the photographic film of a cinematograph. The currents of speech in the telephone magnetise this moving strip according to their strength, and this magnetism may be regarded as an equivalent of the indentations of the waxen cylinder of the phonograph. To reproduce the speech from this magnetic record the strip is passed in front of an electro-magnet in circuit with a telephone, and the magnetism in the strip induces currents of electricity in the electro magnet, which resemble those of the original message and cause the telephone to speak. The apparatus is to be shown at the Paris Exhibition later on.

The eighth annual report of Professor W. Somerville on experiments with crops in Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland will help farmers, especially in these counties. It appears that charlock is eradicated from corn by spraying with solutions of the sulphates of iron and copper. A 4 per cent. solution at the rate of 25 to 40 gallons per acre is recommended, with repetition of the dressing after a week, if necessary.

In "Symon's Monthly Meteorological Magazine" for April, Mr. A. B. MacDowall draws attention to a curious fact about London summers. In general, since 1841, the hottest summers have occurred in years ending with 5 or 9, and the coolest in years ending with 0 or 4, that is to say, a decade, the earlier summers tend to be cooler, and the later warmer. It would also appear that as far back as 1810 the same rule holds, but the data is imperfect.

The "green ray," a green flash of light some times observed when the upper limb of the sun rises or sets behind the horizon has been noticed in the case of the planet Venus, It may yet be seen in the rising or setting of other planets. A new explanation of the phenomenon is that the green (or bluish green) flash is the effect of a spectrum formed in the air by refraction of the light from the orb. The eye only sees the more intense green or blue colors out of all the seven forming the spectrum. The notion that the "green ray" was a subjective effect in the eye is now practically disproved.

A "petroleum turbine" has been introduced by M.M. Marillier and Robelet of 42, Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, Paris. It is the invention of MM. Herreo Irgens and Bruun, two Norwegian engineers, and the motive power is obtained by the gases from burning petroleum.

Experiments were recently made in the laboratory of Edison, Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A., with a German process for obtaining high temperatures quickly by the combustion of a secret chemical compound used with powdered aluminium and ignited by a match. The temperature obtained was near 3,000. deg C.

A singular new chemical named "hydrocarbon cuprene" has been obtained by MM. Sabatier and Senderson, of Paris, causing acetylene gas to act on copper in a finely divided state at a temperature of 180 deg. C. It is a yellowish solid, not unlike asbestos, and burns with a smoky flame and aromatic odour, leaving an ash of copper oxide. When heated to over 400 deg. C. it decomposes, giving off gases. It appears to be insoluble in sulphuric acid and but slightly attacked by nitric acid.

The new Siemens and Halsko automobile and tramway omnibus is driven by accumulators and also from overhead trolley wires. It can be used on streets with or without tramway rails, and can thus connect different lines of tramway. A public test of the vehicle in Berlin produced a speed of 16 miles an hour.

Professor Kreutz, of Kiel, has received news from Professor Backlund, of the Observatory of Pulkowa, in Russia, to the effect that by means of spectrograms of Venus Belopolsky finds the rotation of the planet very short.

A German doctor blames the wearing of veils for producing acne rosacea in the nose and impairing the complexion by friction of the veil, moistened with breath, on the skin, while wearing it tight in cycling. Veils should be worn loose if at all, and the nose anointed with some lubricant.

We are not so well supplied with caverns as the French and other nations, but can we not utilise some of our underground cavities for the site of dark laboratories, to study the effects of darkness on life? The French have utilised the catacombs of Paris for this purpose, first in the case of colouration, blindness, &c., and now for what is called "Pollar anæmia" produced by absence of light on plants and animals. The hygienic influence of light on men and animals is very important. Arctic travellers have left abundant evidence to this effect.

A Swedish-Russian expedition will start on June 1 for Spitzbergen to relieve the party now measuring an arc of the meridian, but will also seek for news of Andree in and about King Charles Land, where the "North Pole Buoy" was found last year (lat. 80° N., long. 25° E.) This buoy was to be charged with a message and cast adrift by Andree on passing the Pole, but no message was found in it, and it is argued that the buoy drifted from the wreck of his expedition. It is hoped that more wreckage may be found. Few enough believe that Andree or his companions will ever be seen again, but it would be a certain satisfaction to learn more about his fate.

There is in Hamburg an institute for the study of nautical and tropical hygiene. Steam has changed the diseases of sailors to some extent. Scurvy, ship anæmia, night blindness, and chronic indigestion are much rarer now, but other ailments are more frequent. It is to study these and cases of malaria, beri-beri, black water fever, and other tropical complaints, and instruct students in their treatment that the Institute has been founded. Professor Koch takes part in the investigation of the tropical maladies.

M. Daumas, in his work on the horses of the Sahara, proves that horses of a dark colour bear the heat better than light ones, though at first sight the darker colour might seem a disadvantage, since black absorbs heat better than white. Nevertheless, it is a fact that tropical animals and men are darker than those of the temperate and cold regions. By dark horses he means dark-haired not dark-skinned horses. We may add that Arctic animals get white coats in winter. If the temperature of the body were higher than the air in each case we might suppose that the colour of the coat was to facilitate radiation in the tropics and prevent it in the Arctic, but M. Daumas states that in the Sahara the temperature of the air is higher than that of the body.

The Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina is a great fresh water marsh between Norfolk and Albemarle Sound. It contains a large lake near its western extremity. Dr. Shaler, in the Tenth Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, maintains that the sloping bed of the swamp emerged from the sea somewhat rapidly and was gradually covered with vegetation, which obstructed the outflow of water. The cypresses, canes, junipers, black gums, &c., have not yet encroached on Lake Drummond. The swamp covers nearly 1,000 square miles, and is a haunt of snakes and other more or less noxious animals. It was discovered by a Scotchman named Drummond, and Washington purchased it to drain it. Deer, wild horned cattle, which feed on the cane shoots, bears, and other game are shot in it. The water is of a deep, sherry tinge, and wholesome, perhaps owing to the junipers. The "black gum swamp" is full of tall gum trees close together.

The petrified forest of Arizona, one of the most interesting natural curiosities of America, is to be protected by law and made into a national park. It lies near the Grand Canon of the Colorado in Apache County, and the fossil trees were probably silicified in a lake holding silica in solution. One feature is a trunk 100 feet long spanning a canon 45 feet wide as a natural bridge.

An aeronaut recently died in Paris after filling a balloon. He was poisoned by hydrogen arsenide. All who assisted were taken ill, but all recovered but him. The accident indicates that the gas for balloons ought to be purified before use.

An International Traction Congress will be held at the Paris Exhibition. The secretary is M. Nonnenberg, 85, Rue Potagere, Paris and questions relating to every kind of traction will be discussed.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.

Trade Mark—Lion, Net, & Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upward.

SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee, and other drinks do; and its delicious flavor in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

LIPTON
LIMITED,
TEA MERCHANTS,
By Royal Appointment to
H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS,
By Special Appointment to
H.E. LORD CURZON, Viceroy and Governor-General of India

LIPTONS TEAS,
THE BEST IN INDIA,
Packed in Patent air-tight tins.

LIPTONS TEAS
Have the largest sale in the World.

Obtainable from all dealers, or
Wholesale and Retail from D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street,
BOMBAY.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
EIGER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., Valence (Drôme, France).

REST
"If I could only get a little rest." How many tired women say this! They are exhausted, depressed, discouraged. Even after sleeping they find themselves just as tired as before. Not a part of the body escapes from the hard aches and pains. You should have all impurities removed from your blood and your nerves greatly strengthened.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
brings rest and refreshing sleep. Your nervousness disappears and your great unrest passes away.
Of course you know this is so, for you have heard all about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor if it isn't the best Sarsaparilla in the world. Even your druggist will tell you "It's the oldest and the best."
If you are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S
FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SLOUGH, ENGLAND. In Bottles 1/2 & 3/6 EACH
EMBROCATION
Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments.
First aid. 170 Pages.
ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK.
Copy 6d. post free,
or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free.
Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains,
Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises,
Fresh Cuts,
Sore Throat from Cold,
Chest Colds,
Neuralgia from Cold,
Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Jars—11/- and 22/-
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829.
Trade W Mark
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH PORTT.
It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
N.B.—INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
(Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla Cleanses the Blood of all Dangerous Humours.)
CAUTION. Beware of and Refuse all IMITATIONS & SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited PHILLIPS & Co., Limite KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk
Full Cream.
As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.
Largest Sale in the World.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN,
CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING
AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Reg'd
IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,
AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
TESTIMONIALS.
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

GOLD & SILVER THREADS,
LACES, CORDS,
BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description for Embroidery.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

Do your HARNESS & BELTING Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD

CELEBRATED.
"LYNX."
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE
These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅞ inches by 2¾ inches.
LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

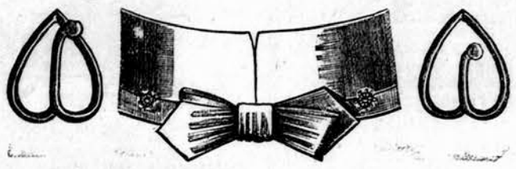
THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS
most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

P. MEHTA & Co..

JEWELLERS.

69, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
A SMART IDEA—THE TIE-CLIP.



15-carat Gold, Rs. 7; 18-carat, Rs. 10.
Pearl, Rs. 20; Diamond, Rs. 45.
Per pair—*nett.*

ALL SORTS OF JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.
Illustrated Price-lists free on application.

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

---

22 YEARS' SUCCESS.

INDIA'S GREATEST FEVER-CURE.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE **at Re. 1** Per Bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA
WORLI—DADAR,
BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIOUS, INTERMITTENT AND BILIOUS FEVERS, INFLUENZA AND MILD FORM OF PLAGUE.

Beware of Imitations and get the genuine BATLIWALA'S.

ASK FOR
BATLIWALA & CO.'S "CHOLEROL,"
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious.

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

GENUINE LIQUEUR "D. O. M."
of the Abbey of Fecamp.

This is *par excellence* the "creme de la creme" of Liqueurs for use in tropical climates it is unrivalled.

CONSUMED BY ALL MEDICAL PROFESSIONS AND IN HOSPITALS OF EUROPE.

None Genuine without bearing the Name and Signature of the Managing Director,
A. LEGRAND AINE
BEWARE OF FICTITIOUS IMITATIONS.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST-CLASS WINE DEALERS.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
EUGENE MEIFFRE,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.
HEAD OFFICE: PARIS. WORKS: FECAMP.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

CHAMPAGNE.
GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

CINDERELLA

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Are Celebrated the World over for
ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—
JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England, Est, 1856.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Agents required for Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Ceylon.

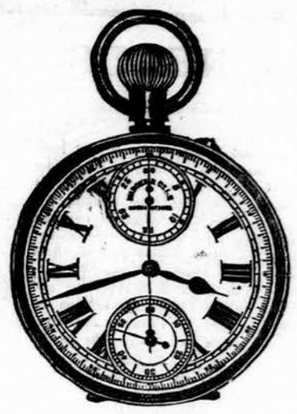
TRADE MARK
CINDERELLA (Regd.)

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN GEMS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

BOMBAY & POONA.



Gold, crystal face, Keyless lever, minute recorder Chronograph. First-class quality. Cash Rs. 210.

Gold, Double crystal face, minute recorder Chronograph. Cash Rs. 180.

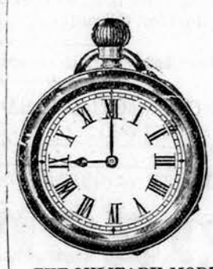
18-ct. Gold, crystal face, English, Keyless lever, ¾-plate compensation balance, Brequet Palladium spring, Cash Price Rs. 270; Credit Rs. 300
18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, Rs. 337; " " 375
18-ct. Gold, Full-hunter, Rs. 324; " " 360

THE RAILWAY TIMEKEEPER.
Sterling Silver, crystal face, English, Keyless lever, ¾-plate movement. Cash Rs. 95.

THE COVENTRY WATCH.
Sterling Silver, crystal face, English, Keyless lever, ¾-plate compensation balance
Cash Rs. 63.
Sterling Silver, Half-hunter do. do.
Cash Rs. 72.
Sterling Silver, Full-hunter do. do.
Cash Rs. 67-8.

THE MILITARY WATCH.
Sterling Silver, crystal face, Keyless lever.
Cash Rs. 40-8.
Sterling Silver, Half-hunter, Keyless lever
Cash Rs. 55.
Sterling Silver, Full-hunter, Keyless lever
Cash Rs. 45.

THE ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH.
Sterling Silver, Half-hunter, Keyless, Half-plate lever movement, fully Jewelled.
Cash Rs. 70.
Sterling Silver, Full-hunter do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 65.
Sterling Silver, crystal face. Cash Rs. 60.

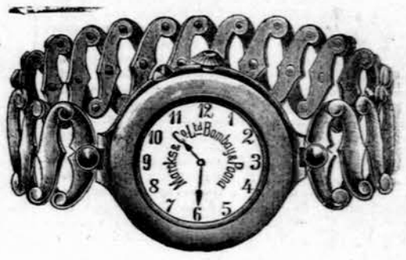


THE MILITARY MODEL.
18-ct. Gold, crystal face, Keyless lever movement.
Cash Rs. 160.
18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 190.
18-ct. Gold, Full-hunter, do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 185.

18-ct. Gold, crystal face, Keyless, Cylinder action, well finished.
From Rs. 45.

18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, Keyless, Cylinder movement, plain, engraved or engine-turned case.
Cash from Rs. 65.

THE NURSE'S WATCH
Gold, crystal face, Keyless, centre second hand, fully Jewelled
Cash Rs. 95.



18-ct. Gold, automatic Bracelet, with Watch, having a very superior movement, complete in case. Rs. 275.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."
(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE **ONLY** **GOLD MEDAL** ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

New Meat Extract Label.

The genuine Liebig Company's Extract is now labelled with the initials of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. in addition to the blue signature

J. Liebig

The new label is intended to assist the public in distinguishing between the Company's Extract and the many imitations with which the Company has no connection.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

MOIR'S CHEESE

(Various). In Tins.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c. Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

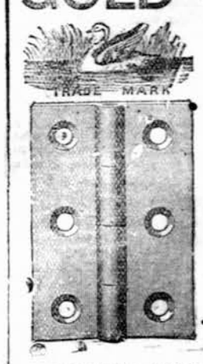
EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England

EPPS'S COCOA.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at Nos. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

P & O
B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS
Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,969—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd June.
EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th "
PARRAMATTA	4800	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7551	E. H. Gordon	28th "
CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	6023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	791	C. F. Preston	8th "
CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers to the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	27th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
*TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th June 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 5 a.m., on the 28th June, calling at Karachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingza, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 7th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 23rd June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "ITINDA,..5,400, tons..on or about, 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. DCO.BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.
" RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Aug.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 16th July, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 16th June, 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carstens	6th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 11th June, 1900.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL REMEDIES FOR

CHOLERA.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

(*Made from the Government Formula.*)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Special cash rates	1 4	2 4
	Ordinary rates	1 8	2 8
Do. without Opium	Special cash rates	1 0	1 8
	Ordinary rates	1 2	1 12

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE
(ASTRINGENT, ANODYNE, ANTISPASMODIC.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle — Special cash rates ..... As. 12 and Re. 1-4; Ordinary rates ..... As. 14 and Re. 1-8

For convenience and economy in Hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle — Special cash rates ..... Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12; Ordinary rates ..... Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0

CHLORODYNE.
(TREACHER'S OWN MAKE.)

The above is largely employed by Medical Men, and also in Hospitals.

As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle — Special cash rates ... As. 12 and Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-0; Ordinary rates ..... As. 14 and Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

RAIN GAUGES.

FIVE INCH FUNNEL WITH BOTTLE IN JAPANNED TIN CYLINDER AND GRADUATED GLASS MEASURE.
PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabuiker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. F. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	60	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 1 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES
Complete in every respect.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	22 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1	45 0
Do. do. do. No. 2	70 0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36 0
Do. do. No. 4	55 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115 0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4	55 0

SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. Each	1 2
" FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp.	2 8
Do. do. No. 2 "	3 4
" BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3 4
" Do. do. No. 4	5 0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4	5 0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs. a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15 8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55 0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45 0

SILVER.—

	Rs. a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80 0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125 0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000,

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited,

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
3, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SMALL CAUSES COURT.
SUIT No 517-20651 OF 1899.

PESTONJI SHAPOORJI NARIALWALLA, residing at Napean Sea Road in Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs,
JEEWAN MANGALIA GAWAND, residing at Small Sewree in Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated 28th day of May 1900, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed :—

1. A piece of vacant land at Bomnally coaltin in the Island of Bombay, bearing Collector's old No. 33, New No, 14640, old survey No. . . . and new survey No. 1-2250, standing in the Collector's records in the name of Mangalia Zooria Gawand, admeasuring 1244 square yards and bounded as follows:—East partly by the pooperty of Gopalmai Gawand and partly by property of Mangalia Zowra Gawand ; West partly by property of Laxman Harkoojee Gawand and partly by property of Damjee Narayan Gawand, North partly by property of Laxman Harkoojee Gawand, and South partly by property of Patreebai, daughter of Kanoobai, widow ofDhakcoi Gawand, and partly by property of Mangalia Zowra Gawand and partly by property of Damjee Narayen Gawand.

2. A piece of vacant land at Wadala in the Island of Bombay, bearing Collector's old No. 223, new No, 15137, old survey No . . . ., and new survey No. 2-2957, standing in the Collector's records in the name of Mangalia Zooria Gawand, admeasuring 913 square yards, and bounded as follows :—North by property of Laxman Harkooji Gawand, South, and West by property of Pandoo Narayen Matra, and East by property of Gopalmal Gawand.

3. A piece of vacant land at Wadala in the Island of Bombay, bearing Collector's old No. 223, new No. 15137, old survey No. and new surveyNo. 2-3—2263, standing in the Collector's records in the name of Mangalia Zooria Gawand, admeasuring 821 square yards and bounded as follows :—North, by property of Laxman Harkooji Gawand South and West by property of Gawroji Harkoji and others and East, by property of Mangalia Zowria Gawand.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (ther than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 10th day of July, 1900, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. —Dated this 18th day of June, 1900.

N. W. KEMP,
Acting Assisant Commissioner.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

MERE, Wiltshire, near Gillingham, England, Principal : Mr. A. H. ANGROOVE, undertakes the entire CHARGE of BOYS from India, Egypt and the Colonies at inclusive Fees. Sons of Commissioned Officers in the Army and Navy at present in the School. Every comfort and attention to health. Delightfully situated. agnificent scenery. Prospectus on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD.,

SILVERTOWN

DYNAMOS, CABLES, FITTINGS, LAMPS, &c

Of all descriptions in Stock.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

The SILVERTOWN CO.'S CABLES are well known as the very best Rubber Cables manufactured in England,

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,

Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

BOMBAY.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8 ; No. 2, Rs. 4-8 ; No. 3, Rs. 5 ; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past ; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art !

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris ; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture : the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8, Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 29-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and insect-Destroyer. 2 Ans. Pkt. Re. 1-4 Per doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Rs. 35. NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS "For Monsoon Wear." We make an Excellent Suit for 35 and better qualities at 40, 45, 56. A trial order solicited.—ASQUITH & LORD. (Opposite Clock Tower), Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION, 4 Bruce Lane, Bombay, Will admit select few Pupils for the Accountancy, Secretarial and Banking Examination Degrees which include two years course partly in India and the remainder in England under professional Accountants. Fee £150, which includes passage to England and back with boarding and lodging there. Apply to : THE PRINCIPAL

ARTICLED PUPILS, WANTED by a firm of Incorporated Accountants and Chartered Accountants. Apply, in the first instance personally to the Principal of the Accountancy Institution, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a L. M. & S., as Chief MEDICAL OFFICER in a Native State of Kathiawar, Salary rupees 125 per month. Apply to N. M., care of this paper.

WANTED, first class OPERATOR and RETOUCHER. Apply to "B.," care of this paper.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette " Office

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in. laid round, suitable for engine Rooms and Steamers, Rs. 15 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the " Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1500, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year Including Postage.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest ates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the " Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specally adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the " Bombay Gazette " Office

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. R. H. PRIOR. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY,

OLD AGENTS

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR

THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

,, Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter, and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD,

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post.
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly.

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. : restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or any agent of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JUNE, 1900.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5. This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent, per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent, per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFIC IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	LOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MAJOLICA JARDINERS, ITALIAN FIGURES, SCREENS, &c. SUITABLE FOR DRAWING-ROOM DECORATION.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following, fancy articles for drawing room decoration, consisting of large size Majolica Jardiners with vases to match, terra-cotta Italian figures, American and English electroplated ware, leather dressing bags, and cases with fittings, silk and gold embroidered Japanese folding screens, Japanese panels, bronze gilt lever table and wall clocks, glass and other table ornaments, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1198, Purbhadevi Road, Dadar, in the compound of the Bombay Dye Works, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, nearly new cottage piano by Rose and Company, gent's bicycle "Eclipse" Lady's Rothwell bicycle, canvas boat, oil paintings, Hinks and Ditmars lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of RUSSEL COMBRIDGE, Esq, proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

A pair of 16 hands bay Australians quite in single and double harness and one aviary.

Carriages will be ready at the Dadar Station on Sunday to take the intending purchasers to the place of sale.

SALE OF A VALUABLE BRACELET SET WITH BRILLIANTS.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Laxmidass Bhugwandass and on account and at the risk of Mr. Homee N. A. Wadia :—

One valuable bracelet set with brilliants weighing about 36 Rutties.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 Twelve bore C. F. Hammerless ball and shot gun (in perceptable ritling) sighted to 150 yards revolver with belt.
1 Remington Poly grove rifle with cartridges rook rifle air gun, wearing apperel, books, lamps.
Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands, &c.
12 Busts of the Queen and 23 other figures.
1 model 1-8th horse-power engine and boiler.
On account and at the risk of a defaulting indentor :—
5 cases of best English hams from the well-known suppliers Joseph Prime and Sons.
1 Case chocolate.
1 Package Gruyere cheese.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. H. Elliott and Co., Ld.—
J. H. E.—6 casks 100 doz. double eagle khodalies, No. 4.
By order of Messrs. Kahn and Kahn and on account and at the risk of the defaulting InddentorMurlidhur Kundanlal Delhi.
75 bales each 25 reams coloured tissue paper.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Indentor Abdoolcader Allibhoy—
16 reams saunders Imitation Hand made papers.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and genils pneumatic bicycles.
1 Strong-built office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand strong victoria.
1 second-hand mail phaeton,
1 strong-built light dog cart
1 second hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KALACHOWKI ROAD, NEAR CHINCHPOCLY.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Khutree Bhugwan Virchund, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Zaloobai, daughter of Jaloojee Gamshetty the mortgager in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of January 1899, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of lease hold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate at Kalachowki Road near Chinchpocly, without the Fort, and in the Registration District and City of Bombay, and Assessed under K Ward No, 8370, and Street No. 1, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Mohomed Moosaa, on the west by the house of Motiram Dayaram, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and the said premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgager.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Supari Bagh Road, Parel, opposite the Chamar Bagh, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, of which few pieces are made by John Roberts, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet toned ebonized cottage piano, first rate full size slate billiard table, with balls, cues, and marking board, billiard benches, iron safe on stand, Zanzibar talking parrot, wind-proof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, door curtains, fish bowl, half plate camera with lens by Lancaster, 2 detective cameras, Badmington, lady's bicycle, etc., the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq., proceeding to England,

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st June, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of the Ripon Printing Press advertised to take place yesterday had to be POSTPONED.

The sale of the Branch of the above mentioned press advertised to take place on the 28th and 27th instant, has been POSTPONED.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st June, 1900. Auctioneers.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED.

REQUIRED at once for construction work the services of an ASSISTANT ENGINEER trained in an English Technical College and with experience of Railway construction work in India. Salary Rs. 450 with Rs. 75 fixed allowance.

Applicants should send statements as to their professional training and experience with copies of testimonials and diplomas to

The ENGINEER IN CHIEF for construction.
Rayapuram Terminus, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, June 15, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS " DART " BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen .....Qts. Rs. 25 4
Do. of 5 Dozen .....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

SOFT MELLOW FLAVOUR.
Quality and Age Guaranteed.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHAR

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., &c.

The property of Mr. K. R. CAMA, consistings of drawing-room sofas, chairs, tables, chest of drawers, teapoys, tea cady, pier tables, &c.

On account of the concerned—
48 Hyderabad carpets,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second hand strong rubber tyre landau.
1 strong English built glass fronted rainiature brougham.
1 second hand strong dog cart.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
One pair of chestnut country-bred horses, very showy, fast and hard working, broken to single and double harness, selected from Jacobabad Horse Show, to be sold without reserve as the owner is going to his country.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Foreman's Quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Dewjee Canjee and others, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets and rugs, 1 Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, one large iron cooking stove with water tank, a collection of rare and choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. Twiss, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. A. F. Morris, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill Road, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, Hink's and Ditmar's kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Japanese flower vases, one strong built dog-cart by Stephens, aviary and bird cages, valuable carpenter's tools, three air-guns, rolls of coir matting, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 211 of 1897.

Baburao Dinaji and another.

vs.

Govind Dinaji and others.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner appointed herein by virtue of the Decretal order herein dated 2nd March, 1899, and further order dated 17th April, 1900, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable properties on the following day :—

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

1. All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground containing by admeasurement 6807 square yards, be the same more or less bearing new Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Kasi Ramchandra, on the south partly by the property of Gaoroo Nakhwa, partly by that of Manack Boodaji, on the west by the property of Moroba Bhimji, and on the east by the water drain.

2. All that piece of parcel of hilly fazendari land containing by admeasurement 1364 square yards, be the same more or less, and bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Vinayek Govindji, on the south by the property of Sheth Vurjiwandass Madhowdass, on the west by the property of Varada, and on the east by the property of Sir Mungaldoss Nathubhoy.

3. All that piece of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 2775 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the east by the property of Sarajee Sourajee, on the west by the property of Bhawooram Raghoba, on the north by the property of Moroba Bhimjee, and on the south by the property of Ramchunder Ruttonjee.

4. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 1994 square yards, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Vinayak Govindjee, on the south by the property of Dadaji Habaji, on the west by the property of Pandurang Juswanji, and on the east by the property of Bhawooram Raghoba.

5. All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground containing by admeasurement 570 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the east by the property of Shimga Koli, on the west by a water creak, on the north by the property of Shimga Koli, and on the south by the property of Pascol Louis and Antoni Ambed.

6. All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground bearing Survey No. containing by admeasurement 920 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east by a Water Course, on the west by the property of Antoni Amted, on the north by the property of Shimga Nagu, and on the south by the property of Antoni Ambed.

7. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 630 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing survey No. and bounded on the north by a footpath, on the south by the property of Vinayek Govindjee, on the east by a Dharu Road, and on the west by a public passage.

8. All that piece or parcel of land bearing survey No. and containing by admeasurement 415 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded on the north by the property of Shimga Koli, on the south by the property of Pascol Luois, and on the east and on the west by the property of Shimga Koli.

9. All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 40 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing survey No. and bounded on the north by the property of Shimga Koli, on the south by the property of Pascol Louis, and on the east and west by the property of Shimga Koli.

10. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 1200 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Luxuman Govind, on the south by the property of Luxuman Govind, on the east by the property of Muiji, and on the west by the property of Cleveland Road.

11. All that piece or parcel of fazendari, and containing by admeasurement 793 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. and bounded on the north by the property of Luxuman Govind, on the south by the property of Luxuman ovind, on the east by the property of Muiji, and on the south by the property of Cleveland Road.

12. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 492 1-4 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the Cleveland Road, on the south by the Cleveland Road, on the east by the Cleveland Road, and the west partly by Cleveland Road.

13. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 1,637 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Muiji, on the south by the property of Laxuman Govind, on the east by the Batty fields, and on the west by the property of Balaram and Govind Dinaji.

14. All that piece or parcel of fazandari land containing by admeasurement 2288 square yards be the same more or less, bearing survey No. and bounded on the north by the property of Luxuman Govind, on the south by the property of Vurjeevanoss Madhowdass, on the east and west by the property of Mungaldas Nathubhoy.

15. All that piece or parcel at fazandari land containing by admeasurement 385 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Narayen Vithal, on the south by the property of Narayen Vithal, on the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Narayen Vithal.

16. All that piece or parcel of Fuzendari land containing by admeasurement 118 square, yard, be the same more or less, bearing survey No., , and bounded on the north by a well, on the south by the property of Pascol Louis, on the west by the Cleveland Road, and on the east by the property of Moroba Vithal.

17. All that piece or parcel of fazandari land containing by admeasurement 281 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Nathu. On the south by the property of Varjeevandas Madhu dass, on the east by the property of Varjiwandas Madhavdas, and on the west by the property of Wasudeo Jugganath.

18. All that piece or parcel of fazandari land situate at Worli, containing by admeasurement 610 3-4 square yads, be the same, more or less ; and bounded on the east by the property of Laxman Govindji, south by the property of Vinayek Govindji, west by the property of Bhaworam Raghoba ; which is in the possession of the said Govind Dinaji and Beharao Dinaji and their tenants.

On TUESDAY, the 26th inst, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Toka Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenaments and dwelling-houses, sheds, breadcrumbs and premises standing thereon containing by admeasurement 3720 square yards or thereabout, and assessed by the Municipality under wards Nos. 1455, 1445, 1446, and 1552, and Street Nos. 451, 444 and 445, and is bounded on the west by the property of the said Fazendars, on the east by the said Worli Road, on the south by the property of Moroba Bhivaji and on the north by the property of Vinayek Govindji.

2. All that piece or parcel of Toka Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 5187 1-2 square yards, and is bounded on the east by the property of Dadoba Ramchandra, on the west by the property of Dadaji Abaji, on the north and south by the properties of the said Vinayek Govindji.

3. All that piece or parcel of Toka Fazendari land or ground together with the building thereon containing by admeasurement 4065 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the Worli Road, on the west and north by the property of Vinayek Govindji, and on the south by the properties of the said Vinayek Govindji and Dadoba Ramchandra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT 1ST PATHAN STREET OR KUMBHARWADA LANE.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 681 of 1899.

Kallianbai.. .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Goculdas Karamsey and another .....Defendants.

Under instructions given by Messrs. Jamietram Jivanram and Minocheher A. Vakil, the receivers appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the consent decree, dated the 15th day of March, 1900, made herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 26th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of First Pathan Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, C Ward, under No. 7809 and Street Nos. 5961, containing by admeasurement 116 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2077, New No. 9265, old survey No. 3-571 and new survey No. 5987, and bounded as follows :—That is o say, on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by the said First Pathan Street, on the north by a gully and the house of Memon Haji Mahomed, and on the south by a gully and the house of Ramkuvarbai, widow, and which premises are now in the possession of the said Receivers and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Manubhai Kussanbhai, Solicitor to the receivers, at his office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.—Dated this , day of , 1900.

BENNETT & Co,

Bombay, 21st June, 1900.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 7-20m., 6-58s. Low water, 0-34m., 1-4s.

P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 8th inst., due to arrive at 10 a.m.

Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.

Music on the E-planade, 5-45 p.m.

A NEW NOTARY PUBLIC.—Mr. H. S. Dikshit, of Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjisha, was admitted as a Notary Public before his Lordship Mr. Justice Russell, on Monday last.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Society will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-30 this evening when a lecture on "Commercial Education" will be delivered by Mr. K. Subramani Aiyer, B.A.L.T., an incorporated accountant, a Fellow of the University of Madras, and Principal of the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Parsee Charitable Institution. The Honourable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, the President of the Society, will preside.

A NEW PARSEE M. I. E. S.—Mr. Burjorjee S. N. Cooper, son of the late Mr. Sobrabji Nowroji Cooper, Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, has been elected a member of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Newcastle. Mr. Cooper is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Narielwalla Cooper and Co., Machinists and Mill and Gin Store Suppliers. Up to now the Institute has conferred similar honour on three gentlemen, Mr. Jehangir Framji Batlibol (Messrs. Batlibol and Co.), Mr. Nesserwanji Bomonji Cama (of the Shivlal Motilal Mills), and Mr. Ardeshir C. Homji (of the Bombay United Mills).

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain James Galley, Master of the s.s. Humbleton, prosecuted Alfred Burke and Harry Peterson, seamen, for absenting themselves without leave and refusing to obey orders. Burke said he had gone ashore to consult a doctor as he did not feel well. Peterson said he did not want to work on board any longer. Peterson was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and Burke was ordered to be taken to the police surgeon for examination.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER AT SLOUGH.—In regard to the persistent bad rumours set afloat about the fate of Mr. Pherozo C. Setna, who was injured in the railway accident at Slough, we are in a position to state that Mr. Pherozo is progressing well towards recovery. Many of his friends will be glad to learn that a telegram was received this day from London by his brother, Dr. D. C. Setna, through Reuter's Agency, that Mr. Pherozo "progresses well ; bright, cheery." Dr. D. C. Setna has received numerous letters and telegrams of enquiry and he begs to tender his heart-felt thanks to the kind enquirers and well-wishers.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at, 5-45 p.m. :—

March.....Au Secours	Vandervell
Old English Dance..Henry VIII	Vandervell
Selection.....San Toy	Sidney Jones
Valse .....Les Sirines	Waldteufel
Recollections of Waltz	Kappey
Quadrille.....Chaine de Fleurs	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A TICKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sorabji Nowroji, Head Constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Mr. Harry Moore, of the Sea Post Office, with fraudulently travelling second-class, on 4th September, 1899, by an up Kalyan local passenger train. The accused stated that he had purchased his season-ticket on the 1st September, but left it home forgetfully. Mr. W. C. Lewis, Travelling Ticket Inspector, produced the Byculla season ticket register-book in court and handed it over to the magistrate. He also said that no pass seemed to have been issued to Mr. Moore from the 1st to the 4th September. The accused was fined Rs. 30 and ordered to pay the costs.

AN ACCUSED DISCHARGED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dinshaw Dosabhoy Millar was charged by Bhagvandas Maganbhoy with committing burglary and with the theft of mill-stores, valued at Rs. 784. Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, for the accused. M. Spencer stated that on going through the case he came to the conclusion that it was in the interest of both parties not to proceed with the matter. He, therefore, declined to lead evidence on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Talyarkhan observed that the case was of a civil nature, and the prosecution had been well advised in not proceeding with the case. The magistrate discharged the accused.

SUICIDE.—An enquiry was held by the coroner, yesterday, at Kandawady, regarding the death of a Hindoo woman, named Sonee, aged about twenty years. Evidence showed that the deceased was the wife of a musician. She neglected her household duties, and he scolded her in consequence. Since then there had been constant quarrels between them. A week ago a Hindoo came to Bombay from his native country and informed the deceased that her father died there. She asked her husband to send her back to her native country. The husband refused saying he had no means. About 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, he went to his work, leaving the deceased at home, and on his return home she was not there, and his meals had not been prepared. In the afternoon he learnt that the body of his wife was recovered from a well in the Marlidhur Temple. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a well was recorded.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Tuesday there were two deaths at Lower Damaun, one due to cholera to which another garden servant of Mr. Damaunwalla succumbed and the second due to starvation. A boy, the only survivor of a family of eight persons swept away by cholera, after recovering from the virulent attack in Marwad Hospital, has become insane. A regrettable death took place early on Monday morning. Dhunbai, the daughter-in-law of the head Parsi priest at Damaun was attacked three days ago with cholera and died. On Monday evening a soldier doing police duty in the city, severely belaboured a Machi and caused him hurt, and when the matter was being inquired into, he threatened to assault persons who would dare to give evidence against him. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Fragoso, sent in a report of the complaints made to him, to the Administrator, Mr. Spinola, who deputed a superior Military Officer and Surgeon-Major Lima, last evening, to examine the injuries on the body of the belaboured Machi and make their report. The soldier will shortly be tried under the military law.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govind Dhondoo and Daji Abbaji were charged before Mr. J. W. G. Dracup, with causing grievous hurt to one Pandoo. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, instructed by Inspector Williamson, prosecuted, the accused being defended by Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader. It appears that the accused and some of their relatives were having a fight with a woman, named Bhagi, and the second accused caught hold of the woman by the hair of her head, and knocked her down. While lying on the ground she shouted out. Seeing her in this condition, several persons ran to her assistance, the complainant being one of them. The accused resented his interference, and the second accused seized the complainant by his waist while the first went and fetched a piece of wood and struck him on his left eye. An alarm was raised, which brought the police to the scene, and the accused were arrested. The complainant was sent to the J. J. Hospital. Medical evidence went to show that the sight of the complainant's left eye was completely lost. The accused pleaded not guilty. The magistrate sentenced the first accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and in addition he was fined Rs. 100. The second accused was sentenced to one month's similar imprisonment and also fined Rs. 50. A sum of Rs. 100, out of the fine, was awarded to the complainant as compensation.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Arudh Theodor	Goldspink C Mrs	Pais A
Boyd, W H	Gormby Miss	Pearse Sydney
Brown George	Hamilton J	Revoiiha Pierre
Carew Gerald	Hartley E	Sapira Maria
Crary W P	Hilton A	Scheer Sachar
Davidson N	Huwy, A W Miss	Schenker Ciria Mrs
Dawson W J	Johnson L E	Slattery John W
Donald Alfred	Johnstones, A	Smith T
D'Souza C S	Lacoste Albert	Sproat James
Drew W Mrs	Lidden R K	Sullivan Gerald O
Enfield M	Luke R G	Taylor E Davis
Fenzi L G	Mallette P O	Temple Harris
Fowle M Miss	McDonald A	Valakeny John
Gardner Mrs	Moore E F	Wightwick A Dr
Gibson J	Nazareth Dr	Worthington O Dr
	North P B	

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Burke presiding.

INOCULATION WORK.

On the motion of Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia seconded by Dr. N. N. Katrak, it was resolved to request the Commissioner to furnish to the Corporation the names of medical and non-medical men employed as inoculators and the amount paid to them as fees during the last year ; also a list of the medical men who had been doing the inoculation work without any remuneration ; and the amount paid to touts for inducing people to be inoculated ; and the amount paid to people who had been inoculated during the year.

WATER METERS.

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, in accordance with a notice, moved : "That the Corporation is of opinion that in view of the general application of water meters in respect of premises having gardens attached to them, the Standing Committee to consider the advisability of reducing the rate for water supplied by meter measurement from 9 annas per 1,000 gallons now charged, which is excessive in comparison with the real cost, to a rate more in accordance with actual cost, as it would be both judicious and equitable to do so." He said the charge was unreasonable and high, inasmuch as it was levied for water consumed by gardens as well as for water used for domestic and flushing purposes. He had brought a similar proposition before the Standing Committee, but it fell to the ground for want of a seconder. But nothing daunted he had come before the Corporation to ascertain their view in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, in seconding the proposition, remarked that the Corporation should encourage people to have gardens attached to their premises, for it indirectly contributed to the preservation of public health. He thought the charge of nine annas was too high and would, if persisted in, compel people to close their gardens.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed considered that the proposition should include those chawls which were metered and which also had to pay a charge of nine annas per 1,000 gallons.

Mr. Lund said the reason why the Standing Committee did not entertain Mr. Khote's proposition was that the meters had been so recently applied to bungalows that it was not possible for them to know exactly how the system worked.

Mr. Kalliabhoy Lallubhoy moved an amendment that the Standing Committee be requested to report the circumstances under which they fixed the rate of nine annas per 1,000 gallons of water supplied by meters to premises with gardens.

Mr. Jaffer bhoy Rahimtoola seconded the amendment.

Mr. Nowrojee J. Gamadia, in speaking against the amendment, said that as an owner of many bungalows at Mahaluxmee he might say that meters were placed at a distance of about six hundred feet from these bungalows, and they registered more the air than the water which passed through them. The meters were erratic and registered in two cases, some two lakhs of gallons of water and more per month. Strong correspondence had passed between him and the Water Department.

On a division the amendment was lost, and the original proposition carried.

REFUND OF PROPERTY-TAX.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, it was resolved : "That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation (a) whether he enforces application of any claim for refund of any property-tax within thirty days after the expiry of the half-year to which the claim relates, in the case of houses shut up as unfit for human habitation under the Epidemic Diseases Act, (b) if so, whether he will be pleased to exercise the discretionary power given to him under Section 179 of the Municipal Act in entertaining the claim in such cases without the requisite application."

WATER TAX.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Wadia it was resolved : "That the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with a list of bungalows with gardens, houses, shops, chawls and godowns in the different wards of the City and the number of each of these particular sort of buildings which are being supplied with water by meter."

This concluded the business before the meeting.

SUICIDE OF DR. H. K. TAVARIA.

DR. HORMUSJI KUVERJI TAVARIA, L. M. and S., a District Plague Medical Officer and a Lecturer at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, committed suicide by taking opium, on Wednesday night, in consequence of the differences that had been existing between him and his wife since some months past. The deceased was found lying unconscious and breathing heavily in his bungalow, opposite the Byculla Station, about 10-30 p. m., and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died about a quarter of an hour after admission. A bottle, labelled "Extract Opium Liquid and Poison," was found lying empty on a table in the room, as also a hypodermic syringe with the needle fixed and a box containing a tube, labelled "No. 3 tabloid morphine sulphate, poison."

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning, at Chinchpoogly, Parel, regarding the death of the deceased. Goolbanoo, widow of the deceased, deposed that her husband was a medical practitioner, a lecturer at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and a District Medical Plague Officer. He was about thirty-five years of age. On the 20th ultimo, she went to Colaba on a visit to her father, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, who left for England on the 2nd instant, and since then she had been staying there with her brother and sisters. She last saw the deceased alive, on Monday before last, at a wedding. He did not come to see her at Colaba, but she went to Byculla to see him. On Wednesday about midnight a neighbour came to Colaba and informed her that her husband had taken some poison, and was taken to the J. J. Hospital. Witness, her brother and one of her sisters and the neighbour then went to the J. J. Hoipital, where she found the deceased had died. She saw his body in the dead-house and it was by the order of the coroner removed to the deceased father's house at Parel Road, Chinchpoogly. Deceased never said that he would commit suicide. Deceased and the witness used to have squabbles some times, but had not been separated. The deceased and her father Mr. Kabraji were not friends. She could not think of any reason why he should have committed suicide. On Monday last she received a letter from her husband in reply to one she had written about her baby's health. It consisted only of a few lines, saying he was all right, and that he was glad to hear that she and the baby were all right. In her letter to her husband she informed him that she would return to him on Friday. Deceased was always in good health and never took opium or hypodermic injection.

Esperance Fernandez, an old Goanese ayah, in the employ of the deceased, said that her mistress and the baby went to her father's house at the end of the last month. Witness did not accompany her but remained at her master's place. At 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, deceased dressed and went out. On his return he took his dinner alone and then went upstairs to his bed-room. He appeared to be cheerful and took his dinner heartily. Half-an-hour afterwards he called the ayah upstairs and told her to put the mosquito curtain down and fan him. She fanned him for about half-an-hour, when she heard him breathing heavily. She called out to the deceased, but did not receive any reply, she then shook him and found him unconscious. She brought the cook and sent him to call some neighbours, who arrived and tried to arouse him, but failed. Dr. F. N. Bisni was called, and he took deceased to the J. J. Hospital. When witness went upstairs to fan the deceased, last night, she saw the bottle (produced) labelled "Extract Opium Liquid, Poison" on the table. The bottle was empty. She also noticed on a chair near the table this (produced) hypodermic syringe lying with the needle fixed and this box containing a tube, labelled "No. 3 tabloid morphine sulphate poison" and a little round medicine cup and an empty tumbler. When the witness went upstairs, before the deceased had taken his meals, she found the bottle was quite full with the brown liquid.

Dr. Fardoonji Nusserwanji Bisni said that about 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, he was called to see the deceased. He saw the deceased was unconscious and breathing heavily. He suspected that he had taken opium and advised his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondee, a merchant and a member of the Municipal Corporation, said that the deceased was a friend of his ten years' standing. On Wednesday morning, about 9-30 o'clock, deceased came to his bungalow, and asked him to get another male adult to attest his will with him. Deceased then said that he was tired of life on account of the differences between him and his wife. As the witness knew deceased and his father-in-law very well and also his wife, he undertook to settle the matter amicably and to bring his wife back home. Deceased said that as they were constantly fighting, his life was a burden to him, but in order to show that he had a love for his wife, who had discarded him, he drew his attention to the provisions he has made in the will for her. This was not the first time that he had complained to him of the quarrel he had with his wife.

Dr. Gillespie, house-surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, said that deceased on admission was quite unconscious. He applied stomach pump, and the contents of the stomach had a strong odour of opium. As the deceased was dying it was not considered prudent to continue the operation. The deceased died within a quarter-of-an-hour after admission. The house-surgeon was of opinion that death was due to opium-poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by taking opium.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

THE LAW OF ADVANCES TO ARTIFICERS.

BHAU ABAJEE VS. RAMA WALAD MARUTI.

THIS was an application for revision of the order passed by Mr. R. N. Joglekar, first class Magistrate, Ahmednagar, on the 25th July last, rejecting the complaint made by applicant Bhau Abajee against one Rama walad Maruti under Act 13 of 1859. The Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, Mr. C. H. Jopp, rejected an application for revision of the above order on the 12th January last, Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the applicant.

It appeared that the defendant and two other men passed a writing to the applicant on the 22nd November 1894 to render service, and took from him Rs. 199 in advance in cash, agreeing to serve at his house as weavers and to weave seven sanangs (webs of cloth) each, every month. Accordingly the defendant agreed to weave 363 sanangs in 99 1-2 months as his share. Having worked for about three years, he left the work and went away. Mr. Jopp, in making his order on the application, said the advance was not on account of the work to be performed, i.e., as the price of the work to be performed or the labour expended. Under the contract the work, if performed, would not necessarily liquidate the debt, for the workers had themselves to make the repayments out of their wages ; and they might omit to make those payments. The contract was, in Mr. Jopp's opinion, a loan of Rs. 199, to which was attached a condition that the borrowers, in consideration of receiving the loan, should weave 1,089 "lugadis." In 91 1-2 months, and should repay the loan from the wages, which they received monthly, any balance remaining unpaid being recoverable with damages. This contract was something different from the contract contemplated by Act 13 of 1859. Mr. Jopp therefore rejected the application.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the decision of the Court, said :—Section 1 of Act 13 of 1859 provides that when any artificer, workman or labourer shall have received from any master or employer or from any person acting on behalf of such master or employer, an advance of money on account of any work which he shall have contracted to perform, or to get performed by any other artificers, workmen or labourers if such artificer, workman, or labourer shall wilfully and without lawful or reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to perform, or get performed, such work according to the terms of his contract, such master or employer or any such persons as aforesaid may complain to a Magistrate of Police, and the Magistrate shall thereupon issue a summons or a warrant, as he shall think proper, for bringing before him such artificer, workman, or labourer, and shall hear and determine the case. The complaint alleges as follows :—"Three persons, namely the defendant and his two other men having passed in writing to me a "nokarnamah" on the 22nd November, 1894, took from me Rs. 199 in advance in cash agreeing to serve at my house as weavers and to weave 7 "sanangs" each every month. Accordingly the defendant agreed to weave 363 "sanangs" in 99 1-2 months as his share. Having worked for about three years he gave 147 "sanangs" and instead of giving me the remaining 216 "sanangs" he left the work and went away. Although he was called to work he would not come. In doing so he has acted illegally ... ... I pray that an enquiry be made." In support of this complaint a written agreement was produced which showed that an advance of Rs. 199 having been made to three persons, they agreed to do work as alleged. The agreement proceeded:—"We will take from you the labour charges in respect thereof, whatever the same may come to, according to the practice prevailing in the universe, and we together will pay Rs. 2 per mensem towards the repayment of the said money. We three persons together will pay the said money. In this manner till Rs. 199 taken from you are repaid we will in 99½ months complete the whole period of service in respect of weaving 1,089 *lugadas* repay the money as mentioned above, pay off the whole money, and complete the whole period of service." There was a further agreement that "in case of breach of contract they should pay Rs. 398." The application was rejected by the Magistrate ; and the Sessions Judge, who was asked to review the proceedings, refused to interfere. We think the Magistrate was right in refusing to issue process. The only advance of money alleged in this case was a joint advance to three persons. In these circumstances it cannot be said that any one of them has received an advance of money. The section deals with advances to individuals, not with cases of advances to several persons jointly. On the facts stated in the plaint, it would be impossible for the Court under section 2, if the complainant exercised the option of requiring repayment, to order the defendant to repay the money advanced to him, for it is impossible to say how much each received. It was contended that each must have got one-third, but there is nothing either in the complaint or the agreement to justify any such assumption. Each, it is true, agreed to do a third of the work, but it is nowhere alleged that as a fact each received a third of the money. Apparently the three were brothers, and whatever liabilities they may severally have incurred in the Civil Court, the terms of their joint agreement do not appear to bring them within the scope of Act 13 of 1859. It is unnecessary to discuss the other reasons on which the Magistrate and Sessions Judge considered that the case did not come under the Act.

The application is rejected.

CAUSING HURT TO EXTORT CONFESSION.

IMPERATRIX VS. BENDYA WALAD HARKA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in April last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or to compel restoration of property ; and of wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or of compelling restoration of property ; and sentenced each of them to five years' rigorous imprisonment for the former offence, and one year's rigorous imprisonment for the latter offence ; the sentences to be consecutive.

Mr. Tipnis, in his finding in the case, remarked that the two accused were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Lakshya and with wrongfully confining him. Both the accused are Kokanis, who are very much like Mavachi or Bhils. No. 1 was the son of the sister of No. 2, who was police patel of Palshri, a small hamlet in Nandurbar taluka, quite an illiterate man. The deceased Lakshya was a Bhil aged about 35 years, a robust and healthy man. In consequence of the famine, the deceased, his wife, and a son, aged about seven or eight years, had gone to Navapur to cut grass. On their return they halted at Palshi for the night. The same night, 16th January last, a theft of ornaments took place in the house of No. 1, who commenced to make enquiry. Suspecting the deceased as the thief, he caught him on the road where he had halted under a "nim" tree and marched him off to the police patel's house. No. 2 questioned and searched deceased, who stoutly denied the accusation. From one place to another they led him to compel him to confess. He was tied with a rope and kept in No. 1's house the whole night. Here he was tied to a post and beaten with sticks. Next day he was similarly treated and suspended from a mango tree. On the third day he was set free, but he died after two days from the effects of the injuries. Mr. Tipnis convicted the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, looking to all the evidence, declined to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

THE LATE MR. MANEKSHAW J. TALEYARKHAN.

AT a meeting of the Pleaders' Association of Western India, held in the High Court on Wednesday, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parakh, seconded by Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the following resolution was passed :—"That this Association records its sense of the great loss which the bar in general, and this Association in particular, has sustained by the untimely death of Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, one of the leading pleaders of the High Court, whose forensic abilities, high sense of honor, and genial disposition made him one of the ornaments of the bar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and who, as an Honorary Secretary of this Association for nearly seventeen years, rendered valuable services to it." It was also resolved "that a letter of condolence should be sent to the family of the deceased from the Association." Mr. Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni presided at the meeting.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It *removes* all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the *gums*. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

Sore Throat
"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	0	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Yardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	0	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worlee	2	3	13
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	25
Total	20	9	163
Total plague deaths to date	75,136	61,218	
Same date last year	10	6	79
Small-pox	1	3	
Cholera	19	17	

PLAGUE INSPECTION ON RAILWAYS.

In modification of the arrangements for the medical examination of travellers by Railway Government have sanctioned the following arrangements :—

B. B. and C. I. Railway. Anand—Inspection of passengers and local departures in down trains from Bombay. Disinfection of luggage by steam. Palghar—Inspection of passengers and local departures in down trains.

G. I. P. Railway. Kalyan—Inspection of passengers and local departures in all down trains on the north-east and south-east branches of the line. Poona—Inspection of local arrivals and through passengers in all down trains from Bombay. Disinfection of luggage by steam.

PLAGUE OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE following summary of plague operations in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending the 8th June 1900 is published for information :—

The total number of cases and deaths in the Presidency, including the Native States, fell to 247—198, being a decrease of 157—91 on the figures of the preceding week.

The plague decreased in Karachi and Aden, in Thana District and in the States of Cutch, Janjira and Kathiawar. One case occurred

FLAMMARION ! ! !

WHO is there WHO does not know WHO he is ?

IF ANY, ENQUIRE AT

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

FOR

FLAMMARION'S

WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS

at Rs. 32 CASH, Rs. 35 CREDIT.

AND

FLAMMARION'S

WONDERFUL OPERA GLASS

at Rs. 15 CASH, Rs. 16-8 CREDIT.

BEST VALUE IN BINOCULARS.
BEST VALUE IN DEFINITION.
BEST VALUE IN CLEARNESS.
BEST VALUE IN PENETRATING POWER.

The Binoculars are offered as

SPECIAL LINES

and at prices much below what they ought to sell at in the ordinary way.

VERY NEATLY CASED IN SOLID LEATHER.

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.

OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,

BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,

27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,

JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot : (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazett," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

2 3-4 per cent Consols .....£101 1-16 plus 5-16
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 x d unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan...£107 1-2—£1
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities..£3 15-13—3-16
Bar Silver in London 27 3-4
do in New York 60 1-2
Exchange on London at Paris,25 12 1-2—1-2
do on New York .....4 83 3-4—1-8
Discount Bank of England....3 per cent, unchanged
do Short London Bills ...2 1-2 per cent. ,,
do Indian Bank Bills.....2 7-8 ,, ,,

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £150,000.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 20,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 2,60,000 ,, to Bombay.
Rs. 7,10,000 ,, to Madras.

Rs. 30,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 2 31-32d. min. rate received 6 per cent., above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15'97.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—

Rs. 2,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. ... ,, to Bombay.
Rs. ... ,, to Madras.

Rs. 2,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. min. rate received in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta, 16'03.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale, Rs. 32,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 30,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Bombay .....Rs. 1,40,000 at 1s. 4d.
Bills on Madras.....Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm this morning with more than one seller of ready Bank Demand at 1s. 4d. and only two probable buyers of Credits at 1s. 5-32d., at which rate a very small amount was placed, the rate quickly advancing to 1s. 4 3-16d., at which we have heard of nothing doing. Bank Telegraphic is badly wanted at 1s. 4d., but Banks decline to sell over 1s. 3 31-32d., at which there is no enquiry, though occasionally a buyer has to accept this rate through sheer necessity.

Bank Telegraphic, ready forward ...1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand do..... 1s 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits do .....1s. 4 3-16d.
3 do Francs 1-70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight.....Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do .....Rs. 143 1-2
Japan do ..... Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened for ready at Rs. 95-10, but with weaker advices from Calcutta the rate dropped during the day to Rs 95-8, but on its becoming known that the Bank of Bombay had reduced their rate of interest by one per cent., from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. making it now the same as the Bank of Bengal together with rather more peaceful news from China, the rate improved to Rs. 95-11, at which we close.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market dull and drooping without almost any change in prices.

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing new to report. The Bazaar are asking one shilling above last week's rates, say 14s. 6d. for Antwerp and Dunkirk and 15s. for Hamburg, for July, which has quite stopped business for the present at all events.

COALS.—We can hear of nothing doing though rates appear to be unduly depressed.

WHEAT.—The market is steady for June-July, at Rs. 5-5, and for August-September at Rs. 5-7, purely on account of a speculative demand.

SEEDS—CASTORSEED.—At Rs. 39 per candy, there are many buyers but few sellers, supplies and stocks not being anything equal to the demand.

POPPYSEED.—Unchanged at Rs. 310-6 to Rs. 8-11.

RAPESEED. is nominally quoted at Rs. 7-6, for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 7-13 for Yellow without buyers.

GINGELLYSEED.—Market quiet for Yellow Hingunghat—there are sellers at Rs. 50, buyers offering Rs. 49 per candy.

LINSEED.—This market is strong with an upward tendency and business is passing at Rs. 10-3 for bold grain and Rs. 10-1 to Rs. 10-2 for small.

London quotes. Linseed 56s. 9d. June-July, Dunkirk, buyers Strong.

SKINS.—The Goat Skin Sale closed to-day. Madras 1-2d. to id. higher, Bombay 1-2d. to 1d. lower. Total number of Skins sold, 1,030,000.

COTTON.—There has been a firmer feeling over the market to-day, owing to the advance reported from New York and Liverpool and receipts this afternoon of private telegrams advising very unfavourable weather in America in several cotton stations. The increased rates asked by sellers has checked business as, owing to the depressed state of the Yarn markets, Mills see only a loss before them. The sales reported at Colaba to-day were 900 bales, of which 500 were taken for export.

	Rs.	
Bengal, Fine, ready	195	
do. F. G. do.....	185	Jan. 1901 Rs. 177.
Broach Fine	215	
do. Good	208	Mar. 1901 Rs. 206.
Westerns	218	

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull. Manchester was dull. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Surats nil. Arrivals closed firm. Egyptian Fair Brown 6 5-16d.—3-16. Fine Bengals 4 4-32d.—1-16. F. G. 3 30-32d.—1-16. Good 3 26-32d.—1-16.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

June, June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.
4'60	4'57	4'32	4'15	4'13
unchanged.	plus 1-64	plus 1-32	plus 1-32

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	5,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 ,,
,, to Continent	2,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	9 5-16 plus 1-4
Futures, month of August	8 53 plus 21
,, of December	7 83 plus 27

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Dholleras	24
Compta & Dharwar	707
Westerns	176
Bengals	75
Persian	233
American	116
Total...	1,331

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,422
Linseed	1,980
Rapeseed	397
Gingellyseed	618
Poppyseed	1,533
Castorseed	1,371
Rice	28,387
Myrabollams	2,054

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 9th June, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total—	1,59,081	5,13,277	5,788	6,78,146
Corresponding week last year. Open. 1,491½ miles.	...	...	...	6,34,566
Increase				Rs. 43,580

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 9th June, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	..	..	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	52,393	45,461	6,842	...	87,276	...
Goods	2,13,258	93,879	1,19,379	...	20,35,664	...
Other earnings	6,364	13,285	..	6,921	...	62,086
Total for week	2,71,925	1,52,625	1,19,300	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	88,64,711	88,03,857	...	...	20,60,354	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAM—MACKENZIE—May 15, at St Peter's Church, Bedford, by the Vicar the Rev Arthur Wells, B A, assisted by the Ven F R Micheli, late Archdeacon of Calcutta, James Henry William, Executive Engineer, P W D, N-W P, India, to Martha, youngest daughter of John Innis Mackenzie, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

DEATHS.

DOYNE—June 17, at Simla, Colonel Philip K Doyne, late Commanding the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, aged 49 years.

SNEE—June 12, at Toungyi, Shan States, Burma, Michael Joseph Snee, Assistant Engineer, P W D, of malarial fever, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs Snee, Military Works Services, aged 24 years and 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900.

SIR EDWARD SASSOON, who has taken a leading part in the agitation for a reduction of the telegraph rates to India, has brought together a good deal of information on the cable companies in a paper read before the Society of Arts. In the forties the possibility of transmitting electricity under water was established by Charles West, an enterprising journalist, who later on became consulting electrician to the Silvertown Company. He laid a well-tarred rope with the electric wire in the centre across Plymouth Harbour and transmitted signals with entire success. Still for some time the public were incredulous as to the practicability of carrying a cable under the Channel between France and England. But that was accomplished in due course without much difficulty. It was, however, by no means easy to get either governments or capitalists to believe in the possibility of connecting continents by deep-sea cables. But that also was achieved, though the first attempt to carry a cable from Valencia, in the south of Ireland to Newfoundland, was a failure. Such undertakings were regarded as highly speculative. Under these circumstances the British Government deemed it more prudent to entrust the work to private companies encouraged by more or less considerable subventions. A very ample guarantee was given to a company to lay and work a cable down the Red Sea. The cables proved a failure, and the Government, under the guarantee, had to restore the invested capital, with interest at four and a half per cent. When that company is fully paid off in 1908 Government will have paid, in principal and interest, £1,656,000. This fiasco was discouraging, but investors were becoming familiar with the idea of submarine cables. Sir John Pender, in 1872, succeeded in amalgamating four companies which came into existence between 1868 and 1870, and thus constituted the Eastern Telegraph Company, with a total capital of £2,560,000. The combination possessed 5,800 miles of cable and some land lines. One of the amalgamating companies was the British India Submarine, and the others connected Falmouth with Gibraltar and Malta, Marseilles and Algiers. The next achievement of the same organising mind was the formation of the Eastern Extension Australasian and China Telegraph Company. This was accomplished in 1873, by the combination of the British India Extension, the China Submarine, and the British Australian Telegraphic Companies. These united companies owned 5,200 miles of cable, with £1,628,000 capital, and £33,000 in debentures. The success of these amalgamations attracted the attention of capitalists, and there was soon a network of cables under seas and oceans, with land lines connecting the cables with one another.

The companies were able to plead the heavy cost of submarine cable lines, and their precarious character as a justification for applying to British and Foreign Governments for subventions, and special facilities for landing cables. They represented that the construction, laying, repairs, renewals and working expenses required large capital, for which reasonable interest should be paid out of traffic receipts, with a surplus to build up reserve funds. The claim being reasonable, the companies met with a considerable amount of support from the various Governments. It was obvious at all events at that time, that the entire cable-plant would have to be renewed when the mechanical deterioration of the cables made it impossible for them to be raised and repaired. Later improvements have considerably prolonged the lines of cables. The landing concessions in England were liberal to a degree—twopence per word, terminal charge, and three half-pence for transmission over the land lines. The charges were very heavy and no provision whatever was made for the eventual reduction of rates when the traffic should increase, and bring in large revenues. This omission was the more strange seeing that the Board of Trade has the right to object to railway freights which are excessive and injurious to trade. The same provision applies to gas and electric light and water companies. The rates charged must be reasonable, and a limit is fixed which must not be exceeded. As was inevitable, the amalgamated companies, which found their financial resources largely increased by the phenomenal expansion of cable traffic, were powerful enough to expropriate small competing companies. This process of absorption, says Sir Edward Sassoon, has enabled the Eastern Telegraph, and its associate companies, to become masters of the situation. They snap their fingers at governments as well as the public, in reply to reasonable demands for lower rates :—"In fact," if not in law, they have become an oppressive monopoly, with tariffs so abnormal, so arbitrary and so capricious, in relation to comparative distances traversed, that the telegraphing public has at last risen in revolt." Reductions of rates have been grudgingly made from time to time, under the influence of threatened competition. The reductions made increased the traffic, so that in a very short time the companies were more than recouped their temporary loss. The Postmaster-General of Cape Colony, speaking in 1898 of the line from the Cape, via St. Helena and Ascension, strongly recommended that no subsidy should be given in connection with that line as the traffic receipts fully warranted the laying of an additional cable to meet commercial needs, and if the Eastern Company did not do so, it would be undoubtedly beneficial to South Africa that another company should lay it, and give the public the benefit of competition. The subsidies, to the offshoots of the Eastern Company, are close upon a million sterling, those of Foreign Governments exceeding that of the British. There is no leverage to compel a reduction of rates, the subsidies being given without any reference to proportionate increase of traffic.

The companies possess exceptional advantages which make competition difficult. They are content to maintain their cables in a state of mediocre efficiency and for every concession they unwillingly make, they claim from the Governments extension of the duration of subsidies and other favours. What is strange is that the Government of India should be a party to an arrangement between the cable companies for a common purse to meet the necessity of reducing the rates to Australia from nine shillings to four-and-nine-pence a word. The companies receive from the common purse double the amount they pay into it ; the Government of India receiving no return for their contribution to it. Under this arrangement the Eastern Company charges one-and-two-pence per word for the transmission of messages to India, *en route* to Australia. The Company charges the commercial community of India four shillings per word. No one can explain why the Government of India should have agreed to such a proposal while benefiting Australia is grossly unfair to the mercantile community of this country. Under the influence of the agitation for a reduction of rates the Company has been carrying on negociations which, it is hoped, will bring about that result. Sir Edward Sassoon strongly urges that the rate should be reduced to one shilling a word, subject to a provision that when the lowering of the rate has enhanced the revenue, there should be a further reduction of threepence. Past experience shows that large reductions of the rate have proved highly profitable to the companies. In 1886, the rate from Australia to England was ten shillings and eight pence, and the gross revenue of the Eastern Extension Company stood at £442,000. When the rate was four shillings and ninepence in 1899, the revenue was £663,811, an increment of a quarter of a million sterling. While the Company have largely benefited, the Australian public have saved hundreds of thousands of pounds. Sir Edward seems to be somewhat sceptical about the result of the negociations for the reduction of the present rates between England and India. If his forebodings prove to be only too well founded, he suggests that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the whole subject of the relations between the Empire and the sub-marine cable companies.

THE death of Lord Loch, at this particular time, is an event to be all the more regretted. We have trouble in South Africa and in China, and with regard to both of these, the deceased pro-consul could have given sound and valuable advice, for he had experience in both countries. There were few branches of Government service in which he did not know something. Beginning his career in the Native he found two years' experience suffice him, and joined the 3rd Bengal Cavalry. He was A-D.-C. to Lord Gough in the Sutlej campaign, Adjutant and Second-in-Command of Skinner's Horse in 1852, and two years later we find him raising a regiment of Irregular Cavalry in Turkey. Three years after this he was attached to Lord Elgin's mission to China, afterwards at the headquarters of the British Army engaged in China, and he it was who carried the Treaty of Yeddo to England after the mission to Japan. Returning to China, he and Mr. Bouiby, a correspondent of the "Times," were treacherously taken prisoners, and carried about in a cage to be exhibited to the Chinese as specimens of the "Follin devil." After being liberated, he became Secretary to the Chinese Mission, and in that capacity was the bearer to England of the Treaty of Tien-tsin and Convention of Pekin. Subsequently he was Private Secretary to a greater pro-consul, Sir George Grey. He was then successively Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Governor of Victoria, Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner of South Africa. As Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man he carried out startling reforms, and abolishing the House of Keys as of old-time constituted, introduced popular representation. Speaking of him at the time of his appointment to the Isle of Man a home contemporary remarked : "Of all the holders of place in our great Colonial Hierarchy, Sir Henry Brougham Loch is unquestionably the strongest. He is an autocrat, his autocracy scarcely leavened by a respect for tradition. It is purely a personal despotism, born of a desire to have his own way ; and this love of personal rule came into existence in the Isle of Man." There have been few more romantic passages in the life of a Crown official than is composed by the story of Governor Loch's career and, "taking the insight into his Excellency's character afforded by the Manx "coup d'etat" as a key to his future career, it is safe to assume that, if the emergency or occasion should arise, Sir Henry Brougham Loch, whether Governor of the Cape or wherever he may represent the Crown, will strike a novel attitude. He has some of Mr. Chamberlain's aptitude for business, together with a little contempt for custom, that stands in the way of progress. Sir Henry is a fair speaker, and derives authority from the visible evidence afforded by his addresses that he knows what he is talking about, and means to have his way." Purpose and tenacity were the ruling qualities of Lord Loch's public life, and he succeeded in all he undertook. Lord Loch, then Sir Henry, was High Commissioner in South Africa when Uitlander troubles came so prominently to the front and British subjects were commandeered to fight the Swazies. Protests were made ; and five of the men commandeered in Pretoria, having point-blank refused to comply with the orders, were placed under arrest. The High Commissioner was appealed to, and, says Mr. Fitz-Patrick in his book, acting on instructions from the Imperial Government, immediately proceeded to Pretoria. The excitement was intense. In Johannesburg a number of men were prepared to make a dash on Pretoria to effect the forcible release of the prisoners, and had any steps been taken to enforce the commandeering law within the Witwatersrand District, without doubt a collision would have taken place. The supply of arms, in the town was, it is true, wholly inadequate for any resistance to the Boers, but in the excitement of the time this was not considered. Sir Henry Loch's visit had the effect of suspending all action ; but the opinion in Pretoria was that should the High Commissioner proceed to Johannesburg there would be such an outburst of feeling that no one could foresee the results. Every effort was made to prevent him from going. Among other steps taken by the President was that of sending over for the President of the Chamber of Mines, Mr. Lionel Phillips, and requesting him, if he had the interests of the State and the welfare of the community at heart, to use his influence to dissuade the High Commissioner from visiting the town in its then excited state. Sir Henry Loch, in deference to the opinion expressed on all sides, agreed not to visit Johannesburg, but to receive deputations from Johannesburg people at his hotel in Pretoria. The High Commissioner's visit was successful. The Government agreed to absolve British subjects from the operation of the Commando Law, but the men who had been arrested and already sent under guard to the front were allowed to proceed and receive their discharge at the scene of war, and were compelled to find their own way back, receiving no consideration or compensation for the treatment to which they had been subjected. In this respect it is probable that Sir Henry Loch exercised a very wise discretion in not asking for too much. Possibly, to insist on more than he did would have left President Kruger no alternative but to refuse at all risks. The Volksraad being then in session, there may have been some diplomatic reasons for not pressing matters too hard.

ALTHOUGH general health in Bombay Presidency is unsatisfactory it is a relief to know that plague is gradually subsiding in the mofussil. The epidemic continues to linger in Bombay, showing a tendency to increase, though at this time of year experience has taught us to expect a subsidence of the disease. There are now only 20 infected places in the Presidency and during the last week there were 198 deaths, a decrease of 91. Aden and Karachi are recovering from the virulence of its ravages, and improvement is shown in Cutch State and Janjira. The high death-rate in the large towns in the Presidency demands more than passing attention. The abnormal number of deaths is doubtless largely due to the enfeebled state of general health, consequent on famine, rendering persons unable to resist the various diseases which abound. The afflicted areas are not restricted to cities and districts wherein plague and cholera prevail, but in localities where these diseases are not known, the death-rate is several times larger than the average. In Bombay city the deaths for the week total at 1,183 against 500 for the same week in 1899. Cholera has increased, carrying off 90 persons, while plague accounted for 99, or 46 deaths more than last year. Remittent fever is just now very bad, and is of a malignant type. No less than 115 people succumbed last week, when the deaths from diseases of the lungs amounted to 296. The latter figures show a slight improvement. The death-rate is 72'51 as compared with 30'50, and a quinquennial average of 28'66.

WE are glad to see from the letter which the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar addressed to us yesterday that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour that he has severed his connection with the Bombay Presidency Association. This rumour has been recently so industriously circulated by a section of the native press, not quite known for its veracity, that Mr. Chandavarkar has done well to contradict it thus promptly. Our native political movements are by no means so much burdened with a plethora of talent and character that they can afford to dispense with the services of a man of Mr. Chandavarkar's character and attainments. His eminent consideration and sobriety of judgment and action have been a great force in our local politics and we should be sorry indeed to see it withdrawn. He comes nearest to the late Mr. Telang in most respects and especially in his line of political thought and action, and it will be an evil day for Indian politics when they lose the services of men of the type of the late Mr. Telang and Mr. Chandavarkar.

THE Bank of Bombay has yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

THE statement of our Simla correspondent that the H. M. S. Cossack relieves H. M. S. Pomone in Indian waters is obviously incorrect. The Cossack has gone to relieve the Pomone in the Persian Gulf, having relieved the Melpomene in Indian waters five weeks ago.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. S. D. Khote to request the Standing Committee to consider the advisability of reducing the rate for water supplied by meter measurement to premises having gardens attached to them from nine annas per 1,000 gallons to a rate more in accordance with actual cost.

LIEUT.-COL. C. W. H. SEALY has been appointed Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

CAPTAIN W. BEALE, Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been appointed a first-class Magistrate in that district.

MR. E. CLEMENTS, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in Sind, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for one year.

THE services of Capt. T. X. Britten, I.S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRICE, M.B., I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, pending relief by Lieut.-Col. D. C. Davidson, I.M.S.

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON, M.A., (OXON.) I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, vice Mr. E. Lawrence, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

REV. C. M. BARHAM, M.A., Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 30th June or any subsequent date.

MR. F. M. GADNEY, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Hyderabad, has passed an examination in Law and in Sindhi, according to the tests prescribed for police officers.

MAJOR E. F. MARRIOTT acts as second in command of the Savantwadi Local Corps and ex-officio assistant to the Political Superintendent, pending further orders.

THE services of Lieut. A. G. M. Hogg, assistant to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont of his office as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and has been pleased to nominate Mr. Daniel McIver, of the Firm of Messrs. McIver, Mackenzie and Company, Karachi, to be an additional member in his stead.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 19 was 1183, giving a death-rate of 72'51 per annum per thousand as against 30'50 the corresponding period of last year, and 28'66 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 143 died from fevers ; 99 plague ; 5, small-pox ; 7, measles ; 90, cholera ; 3 leprosy ; 101, phthisis ; 78, diseases of the nervous system ; 195, affections of the respiratory organs ; 94, diarrhœa ; 35, dysentery ; 37, still-born ; 107, old age and debility; 23, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 22 ; Brahmin, 36 ; Lingast, 3 ; Bhatia, 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 619 ; Hindu low caste, 183 ; Musalman, 223 ; Parsee, 42 ; Jew, 4 ; Native Christian, 30 ; Eurasian, 6 ; European, 7 ; Negro-African, 1 ; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 299 as against 123, the corresponding period of last year, and 232 the average over the past five years.

THE Transvaal War Fund now amounts to Rs. 2,52,366-12-5.

THE net imports of gold into India during the month of April reached the high figure of a crore and four lakhs.

MR. JOHN ELIOT, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, will proceed to Calcutta next week on a short tour.

SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN, we are pleased to learn, has received a telegram from Aden stating that Miss Maclean's health has much improved.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Monday ran up to 101—more than double the quinquennial average —but only eleven fresh cases of plague were reported.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned three new appointments in the Imperial Forest Service in Bengal, one on Rs. 900, one on Rs. 650, and one on Rs. 350 a month.

It is understood that Mr. H. C. Hill, Conservator of Forests, whose services were recently lent to the Straits Settlements, will not return to India before September.

MR. JENKINS, of the Bengal Public Works service, who had been acting as Executive Engineer of Kaira and the Panch Mahals, died of fever at Godhra on Friday.

HAVING regard to the proposed changes in the Tochi Valley, Government consider it inadvisable to construct a masonry bridge, estimated to cost Rs. 1,06,664, over the river at Boya.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KELLY, R. E., Loralai, is posted as Commanding, Royal Engineers, Malakand, Major Baker, R. E., now filling that appointment being transferred in a similar capacity to Sind.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has nominated Mr. Robert Burton Buckley, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Marine Branches), to be a member of his Council.

FOR the Madras Municipal loan for Rs. 9,30,000 at 4 per cent., repayale in 50 years, tenders have been received for only Rs. 2,44,000. Rs. 1,19,000, at rates varying from 96 to 96'8, was allotted, while the balance, Rs. 1,25,000, at rates varying from 93'1 to 95'1, was rejected.

MAJOR MANIFOLD, Indian Medical Service, who was recently travelling in Yunnan, is now well out of Western China on his way back to India. He has thus escaped in all probability the serious danger that now hangs over every isolated European who finds himself on Chinese soil.

SIR GEORGE GROVE, who, as Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company, Director of the Royal College of Music, and editor of the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," was for nearly half a century actively associated with musical culture, has died at his residence in London. He was born in 1820.

THE proposals of the committee assembled to consider the feasibility of increasing the supply of water from the water-works at Rawalpindi, have been accepted, and the construction of a dam across the Karang river at Rawlpindi, and of a third well at the head works at Rawalpindi, at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 45,000, has been sanctioned.

AT Bhusawal a case of copper poisoning which has terminated fatally in one instance, has occurred. Mrs. Wilson and her son-in-law, Mr. Oliver, who is a guard on the railway, and his two children were all taken ill after eating some food. Mrs. Wilson succumbed last night, and the two children are reported to be in a sinking condition. The funeral takes place this evening.

THE Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway has approved of the project to extend the Madra-Pamban branch of the South Indian Railway (under construction) to Rameswaram, and has requested the Acting Agent to forward to the Government of India the plans and estimates prepared in connection with the proposed extension, with his recommendation. The Board is desirous that when the Madra-Pamban Railway is completed it should include the extension to Rameswaram.

A QUETTA telegram reports that on Friday last, the Mangi station Harnai-Sibi section, of the North-Western Railway two marris who were concerned in planning a dacoity in the Musalik range of hills near Quetta in the early part of the year, and who were suspected of belonging to the gang that committed the Brewery murder escaped from the custody of the police. A Sikh sergeant opened on them with buckshot as they were running and brought down both men, Ali Khair, the man sentenced to death being shot dead, and Yar Muhammad, sentenced to transportation for life, being severely wounded.

THE new facilities for very frequent deliveries of letters in Simla which were designed to do away with the jhampani and "chit" system seems to be answering well and suiting the public admirably. Last month, for instance the daily average of purely local letters ran up to 1,250, which is more than 1,000 better than the daily average of May last years. Arrangements have also been made for any one to have a private box for posting letters at a monthly charge for clearing of Re. 1-8. This innovation is also finding favour.

THE steamer Assyria, which arrived at Karachi from the Persian Gulf on Tuesday, experienced heavy weather at sea. Early in the morning, when about eight miles off the port, the sea was very rough, and a lady-passenger, wife of Assistant Surgeon Pettigrew, who was lying on deck, was washed overboard. The Second Officer, Mr. Minette, who was on the bridge at the time, and witnessed the occurrence, immediately had the vessel slowed, and ordered the lowering of a boat into which he jumped and put off to the rescue, and in spite of the heavy swell, which, however, helped to keep Mrs. Pettigrew above the surface of the water, the boat was able to pull up to her, and the Second Officer was just in time to seize her as she was sinking, and haul her into the boat. She was in a pitiably exhausted condition when rescued, but with the care bestowed on her on board she gradually grew better, though the shock has greatly unnerved her. She was thirty minutes in water before she was rescued. Her husband, who was also a passenger, was frantic, and attempted to jump after his wife, but was restrained from doing so by the Chief Officer.

MANY people, remarks a contemporary, will be glad to congratulate Mrs. Leslie Porter, wife of the Commissioner of Benares, on a very narrow escape which she experienced last Monday. Mrs. Porter was staying at Islamabad on the Jhelum on a houseboat when she managed to fall from the boat into the river. Fortunately the accident was seen by one of the boatmen who promptly came to the rescue and saved his mistress.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE LOSSES AT TAKU.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The British losses at the capture of Taku were one killed and thirteen wounded.

The Russian losses were one officer killed and three wounded, besides sixteen men killed and 67 wounded.

NO NEWS OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

Admiral Bruce telegraphs from Taku on the 18th :— "There is no news of Admiral Seymour. Heavy firing was heard last evening in the direction of Tientsin with which place communications are cut.

"My intercourse with the allied authorities is most harmonious."

LATER.

A Reuter's despatch from Shanghai, dated 21st, says that the torpedo boat destroyer Whiting reports from Chefoo that nothing has been heard of Admiral Seymour's force for six days.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT TIENTSIN.

The Boxers have burned the Roman Catholic Cathedral and Missions at Tientsin, and afterwards attacked the settlement, when the foreign guard killed one hundred of them.

LI'S MISSION.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A "Times" despatch from Hongkong states that Li-Hung-Chang intimates that his mission to Peking is to act as mediator between China and the Powers.

LATER.

Reuter (Hongkong) wiring to-day, says that owing to the representations of the Foreign Consuls Li Hung-Chang has consented to remain at Canton and has cancelled his passage.

THE CAPTURE OF TAKU FORTS.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Shanghai says that the first fort at Taku was captured by the Japanese, the second by the British, and the third by the Germans and the Russians.

[The Boxers against whom the China expedition is being despatched are off-shoots of the famous Kalao Hai Secret Society, or the Society of Elder Brothers, whose organisation ramifies throughout China. They are for the most part a badly armed rabble, their distinguishing characteristic being their hatred of "Foreign Devils." Their dangerousness consists in the strong sympathy which exists between them and the Chinese army and the Chinese court. They first appeared in the Shantung province, where they attacked the German railway engineers, the rising thence spread to the Luhan railway where the Belgians and other foreigners were employed about Paotung were attacked. The disturbances have now extended to the south-east of Pekin and from Tientsin to the capital. The last-mentioned country consists of marshy swamps where the wheel-barrow is the principal means of locomotion. The Taku Forts are at the mouth of the Pasha River which is the waterway to Pekin. They are surrounded by a wide stretch of mud flats extending up to Pekin, which is girt by a wall without mounted guns, but offering a considerable obstacle to troops. The climate is temperate in summer but cold and stormy in winter. The best months for military operations are from the middle of September to the middle of May. The Chinese army is greatly disorganised, but it possesses a number of Field and other Krapp guns of modern pattern. It has large arrivals from manufacturers of ordnance and one division of it alone has thirty thousand Mannlicher and Mauser rifles which are also being turned out in large numbers from the Chinese arsenals.]

[A telegram to the "Indian Daily News" says that in the storming of the Taku forts the Russians bore a gallant part, being in the foremost rush and thus lost heavily.]

RUMOURED MURDER OF MINISTERS AT PEKIN.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A despatch from Reuter, Yokohama, dated to-day, says that a rumour is current that the Foreign Ministers at Pekin have been murdered and that Admiral Seymour is dead. This has caused a profound sensation, but is generally regarded with suspicion.

THE PRESS URGE VIGOROUS MEASURES.

The Press urges Japan to adopt vigorous measures with or without the assent of the Powers.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The Native Infantry and Pioneer battalions, comprising the China Force, will each be provided with full field service scale of equipment, being supplied all round.

One photo-lithographic section and one printing section, both R. E., from Bangalore, accompany the force.

The Engineer Field Park at Fort William, Calcutta, will be mobilised and despatched with the force, also one Ordnance Field Park and eight special signalling units, namely, one from Bengal, four from Bombay and three from Madras.

A hospital ship will be taken up and equipped by the Army Medical Department to accompany the force and a telegraph section from the Madras Sappers, including two British Non-Commissioned Officers and the usual establishment will also be sent.

Mark II ammunition will also be supplied all round to the force.

The section Commandant's Office from Delhi goes as the base and line of communication office with the force, and is being despatched accordingly to Calcutta.

An additional D. A. A. G. is being appointed to the staff of the Presidency District to assist in embarkation.

One transport has already been taken up, and arrangements are rapidly being made for the remainder.

Land transport arrangements will be under the direction of a Commandant with one Second-in-Command and one Company Commander.

Only pack-mule transport is being taken, but arrangements are being made for the force to be accompanied by three hundred coolies and five hundred wheel-barrows.

No officers belonging to the force will be permitted to act as press correspondents.

Unattached officers or others, desiring to act in this capacity, must apply to the Adjutant-General in India

MORE INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA.

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

No. 3 Madras Sappers have been selected for service in China.

ADDITIONAL STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional appointments have been made :—

Commanding R. E.—Major Scott-Moncrieff.

Assistant Field Engineer—Lieutenant Cowie, R. E.

Brigade Signalling Officer—Lieutenant Scott-Elliot, 4th Madras Pioneers.

Transport Officers—Major Radcliff, 33rd Madras Infantry; Captains Douglas, 2nd Bengal Lancers; and Stotherd, 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent; and Lieutenant Twiss, 25th Madras Infantry.

A Brigade Commissariat Officer with an Assistant and a base Commissariat Officer with an Assistant will further be appointed.

Brigadier-General Barrow commands the Infantry Brigade.

The whole of the expeditionary force for China will embark at Calcutta. Nine vessels have been taken up by Government at Calcutta and they are :—Nairung (belonging to the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company) and Palamcotta, Nerbudda, Uganda, Umta, Itinda, Itaura, Nuddea, and Zibenghla, all of the British India fleet.

The probable corps allotted to each vessel are as follows :—Palamcotta, Nerbudda, Nairung, Nuddea and Zibenghla will convey the Native Infantry regiments; Uganda and Umta, the Cavalry; Itinda, the Field Battery and Sappers; and Itaura, mules. One more vessel will be engaged to carry ammunition column.

In continuation of previous orders the following force has been ordered to mobilise and proceed to China forthwith :—1st Bengal Lancers (Lucknow); 1st Madras Pioneers (Bangalore); 7th Bengal Infantry (Fort William); 22nd Bombay Infantry (Mhow); 1st Sikh Infantry (Kohat); 24th Punjab Infantry (Rawalpindi); a Company of Madras Sappers, and a battery of Field Artillery. From this force two regiments of infantry will be selected by the General Officer Commanding to garrison Hongkong, the remainder being available for active operations.

The smallness of the above force, some 5,000 men in all, of whom two battalions, as stated, will have to remain at Hongkong, cannot fail to be remarked, observes the "Pioneer." It might have been supposed that a full Brigade of Infantry would have been made available for Field Service. One Cavalry regiment also will barely suffice for the line of communications even if only fifty miles long. The home authorities as usual seem to be under-estimating the work to be done.

The Native Regiments forming the China Expeditionary Force will take the 303 rifle as their arm. The 24th Punjab Infantry received this rifle some weeks ago. There will be ample time on the voyage for the Sepoys to be taught the mechanism of the Lee-Metford, while their ability to shoot straight with it admits of no doubt.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OCCUPATION OF KRUGERSDORP.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, 20th, says that General Hunter's advance column has occupied Krugersdorp unopposed.

[Krugersdorp is an important railway centre in the Rand, eighteen miles to the north-west of Johannesburg and 35 south-west of Pretoria.]

DE WET ROUTED BY LORD METHUEN.

Lord Methuen, when escorting a convoy to Heilbron, routed General De Wet, who had endeavoured to prevent his entry into Heilbron.

CAPTURE OF BOER GUNS.

General Hutton, on the 19th inst., captured two Boer guns between Pretoria and Rustenberg.

COMMUNICATIONS RESTORED.

The railway and telegraph communication between Pretoria and Capetown has been restored.

ARMISTICE WITH BOTHA.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch, dated Pretoria, the 17th instant, states that an informal armistice of five days with General Botha has been arranged, at the expiration of which Lord Roberts takes vigorous action.

BULLER'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A despatch from Sandspruit Station, dated 20th says that General Buller's head-quarters are now two miles to the north-west of the railway.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Death is reported of enteric at Winburg, South Africa, of Captain Turner, West Riding Regiment with the Burma Mounted Infantry.

SAVANTVADI AND THE BRITISH VICTORIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, JUNE 21.

At a densely-crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Savantvadi held last evening, Mr. L. P. Walsh, Political Agent, in the chair, it was unanimously and enthusiastically resolved to send a congratulatory telegram to the Viceroy requesting him to convey on their behalf to the Queen-Empress, their loyal and hearty felicitations on the capture of Pretoria by her forces. Songs in praise of Lord Roberts were sung. Fire-works were let off. Distribution of flowers and the singing of the National Anthem closed the proceedings. Among those present were his Highness the Sir Desai, Major Marriott, and Shrimant Raj Ghadge.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Republican Convention at Philadelphia has adopted a platform strongly approving President McKinley's domestic and foreign policy and declaring a steadfast adherence to the Gold Standard.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

The "Times," in a leading article to-day, says that the Indian Army should be congratulated on their chances of distinction now offered on the field, whereon it formerly won many laurels.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, June 21.

The s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 15th inst., left Suez, at 2 a.m., on Thursday, the 21st idem.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The death is announced of Lord Loch.

[Lord Loch, late Chief Commissioner at the Cape, was the son of James Loch of Drylaw, sometime M. P. for St. Germans and Wick Burghs, and Ann, his wife, daughter of Patrick Orr, of Bridgeton, Forfarshire and was born on May 23, 1827. He was in the Royal Navy from 1840 to 1842, entered the 3rd Bengal Cavalry in 1844, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Gough, Commander-in-Chief in India, in 1846. In 1850 he was appointed Adjutant and Second-in-Command of Skinner's Horse, and in 1854 was sent to Bulgaria to assist in organising the Turkish cavalry. In the same year he crossed to the Crimea in H.M.S. Agamemnon, and was attached to Lord Elgin's special embassies to China and Japan from 1857 to 1860. He was the bearer to England of the treaty of Yeddo, concluded with Japan in 1858, and was treacherously taken prisoner in 1860 by the Chinese, who carried him about in a cage with Mr. Boulby, the "Times" correspondent, and exhibited him to their fellow-countrymen. On his liberation in the same year he returned to England, and ratified the treaty of Tientsin and the Convention of Pekin. He was appointed private secretary to Sir George Grey, Secretary to the Home Department in 1861; Colonel Commandant, 4th Battalion Cheshire Regiment, in 1873; and was Governor of the Isle of Man from 1863 to 1882, when he was appointed Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue. This post he held till 1894, when he was appointed Governor of Victoria, and assumed the post on July 15. His regime was highly popular, and in March, 1899 he left Melbourne for England on leave of absence. During his stay in London he was pressed by the Government to accept the post of Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and High Commissioner for South Africa. Ultimately he somewhat reluctantly assented, and proceeded to the Cape, via Melbourne, where he arrived on October 18, 1889, and left again for the Cape. Having been knighted, Henry Loch married on May 7, 1862, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Edward Villiers, brother of fourth Earl of Clarendon. Sir Henry Loch having seen service before the days of telegraphing and bureau dictation, remained a master of emergencies, and successfully displayed in South Africa his talent for procuring the settlement of difficulties by the exercise of skill and tact rather than military force. He was popular through his abstinence from popularity hunting, and in the fulfilment of his social duties was agreeable and unaffected in exercising the diplomatic virtues of exclusive accessibility and familiar dignity. He shirked no fatigue in getting into touch with the multiplicity of races under his deputed ægis, and confirmed the acceptability of British rule by personal visitation. His tours through South Africa were the tasks of a traveller as much as of a conscientious High Commissioner, and he proved himself not only equal to a just share in roughing it—with the added burden to carry of weighty office—but a good fellow in camp and that greater attraction, a thorough sportsman.—*People of the Period.*]

THE INDIAN LOAN OF 1901.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

It is notified that in substitution of previous orders the Government of India have decided not to exercise this year their right reserved to declare beforehand a minimum rate, at which tenders for the forthcoming loan will be accepted. The minimum will be recorded in a sealed envelope and will only be declared if any tender is rejected solely for being below the recorded minimum.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant Sherlock, 27th Bombay Infantry, has been selected for appointment to the Gurkha Regiment in the Punjab.

Quarter-Master Cumber, 1st East Kents, is posted to the Third Battalion of the same regiment in South Africa.

No less than ten privates of 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers and three drivers and gunners of the 24th and 52nd Field Batteries have just sailed for treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

Lieutenant West, 5th Bombay Infantry, has been invalided home.

Orders have been issued for the conversion of the 7th Bombay Infantry into a Pioneer Battalion to be linked with the 28th Bombay Infantry.

Class composition of the two regiments also is to be changed, the 7th is in future to consist of two Companies, Pathans; two Companies, Rajputana Mahomedans; two Companies, Sikhs; and two Companies, Jats. The composition of the 28th being made the same, except that Deccani Mahrattas take the place occupied in the 7th by the Jats.

Major Baker, R. E., from Malakand, is posted Commanding Royal Engineer, in the Sind District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brunker, R. F. A., is appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Secunderabad.

Captain Mayne, R. G. A., is appointed Adjutant, R. A., Bombay, vice Coxhead vacated.

Lieutenant Coleridge, 13th Bombay Infantry, has been selected for appointment to the Gurkha Regiment in Bengal.

THE POONA GYMKHANA CRICKETERS.

POONA, JUNE 21.

A meeting of the Poona cricketers was held at the Gymkhana Club recently, for electing captain and transacting some other business. Mr. Sprott was voted to the chair. It was proposed that Mr. Sprott should be the captain of this year's Gymkhana team. The proposition was carried *nem con.* Mr. Markham was confirmed as honorary secretary and Captains Douglas and Greig and Mr. Sale were appointed members of the selection committee, with Mr. Sprott and Mr. Markham as ex-officio members.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 20.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Annam left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 6 p.m., and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 7 a.m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Peters arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 21st instant.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bormida left Singapore for Bombay on the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugar 4 6-32.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 13-16
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE appeal of Mukhdum Hala against the sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad (Sind) for murdering one Saleh, came on for hearing before Mr. Whitworth, the Judge of the Sadar Court, on Monday, and concluded late on Wednesday evening. Mr. Branson, of the Bombay Bar, conducted the appeal on behalf of Mukhdum, and Mr. Beechy, of the Lahore Bar, represented the remaining seven accused who were sentenced to transportation for life on the charge of abetment of the offence, and being present when it was committed. The Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. The judgment, which will be delivered on Friday next, is awaited with no little interest.

IT is curious how by a strange fatality the War Office seems to miss so many opportunities for doing a popular and just action, says an afternoon paper. Take, for instance, the case, of the Irish Guards. The public have been greatly struck by the wonderful gallantry of the Irish regiments in the war; they rejoiced when her Majesty with unfailing tact ordered a regiment of Irish Guards to be formed. Everyone looked to see the appointment of Irish officers from the Irish regiments who have fought and bled in Africa. What have we seen? Every officer with one exception has been transferred from the existing Guard battalions; not a single officer from an Irish regiment has been appointed. In fact, the only people who have benefited by the formation of the corps have been the officers of the Guards who have thus got promotion by a side wind.

TABLE TALK

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

THE list of Birthday Honours this year contains 116 names, besides the thirty-four to whom has been awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind medal for services in India. A little analysis shows the direction of the shower of honours for the year. Law obtains three Peers and one Knight; Political Services have two Baronets and two Knights; the Army carries off thirty-six distinctions of the Bath, three in the Order of the Indian Empire, and two in the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Civil Service gets three Knighthoods, three K.C.B.'s, two C.B.'s, and twenty-six in the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The City gets two Knighthoods, the Colonies four Knighthoods, and a good many of the Colonial Civil Service find themselves decorated as C.M.G. The Boroughs get three Knights; Literature and Scholarship have one Knight and two C.B.'s; Science one Knight, one K.C.B., and one C.B., viz., a physician, an astronomer, and a chemist. The Indian Empire and the Star of India confer honours on twenty recipients.

It used to be considered that the List of Honours which the Sovereign alone can confer, must be beyond the reach of criticism. It is now, however, recognised that the list is drawn up and submitted to the Sovereign by the Premier. What changes are made in that list, what names are added and what are struck out, no one except the Premier is likely to know. One thing is quite certain, that names added by the Queen must be altogether worthy, and that there must be very good reasons for the rejection of any, if any are rejected. It is permissible therefore to call attention on every such occasion to the omission rather than the presence of certain branches. The shortest way to the House of Lords—the shortest and the easiest—as is shown by every such list, is the way of the Bar. The flower of English youth; the highest promise of intellectual achievement; used formerly to be divided pretty equally between the Bar and the Church. At the present moment, a circumstance very greatly to be deplored, the Church has lost much of its former attraction, and now receives among its clergy comparatively few of those who must distinguish themselves at the Universities. The best men now seem to divide themselves about equally between Law and Science; one or two go into Journalism; a few devote themselves (like the newly-created Knight, Sir R. C. Jebb) to Scholarship; a few to Education; but the greater number go to the Bar, or follow Science in one or other of its many branches, but without much chance of getting a Peerage. Next to the Bar there are three professions in which the distinction of Knighthood or an Order are comparatively easy to obtain. These three are the Army first, and most properly; the Indian Empire next, and most properly; the Civil Service next, and not quite so properly. In the list before us there are no representatives of Art in any of its branches; only three branches of Science are recognised. It is not, however, desirable that every department of work should have a recognition every year. Only, the world asks, with surprise increasing year by year, why is it that the Navy is persistently left out? Actually, in the most important list of honours of the whole year, not one single naval man has received even the smallest distinction! And yet our navy is our sole defence; the force on which we depend; which makes our Empire and maintains it; our chief glory and our pride. For one reason only I should like to be in the House of Commons—viz., to ask intrusive and disagreeable questions, chiefly on matters of national sentiment, such as the reason for this marked omission of the Navy from the Birthday list.

From time to time a question is raised about the compulsory presentation of copies of all new books to the libraries. Five have to be given: one to the British Museum, which has to keep its copy—thus nobly bestowing immortality upon the smallest author, even upon you and me, my reader; one each to the libraries of Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh and Dublin, which, however, are not obliged to keep their copies and may do what they like with them. The people who write to the papers and cry out that it is a heavy tax always assume that in giving a book they are losing the price or the cost of that book. Nothing could be more fallacious. The alleged tax is a tax in one case only. Thus, if the demand for a book falls short of the number printed, or if it is so great as to necessitate another and successive edition, or in any case when copies are left over, there can be no loss. This is not perhaps obvious at first sight. Let me explain a little more then. We have to consider not the cost of each volume separately, but that of the whole edition, which is covered by the sale of so many copies. Those that remain over represent profit or no profit, but not loss whatever is done with them. For instance, an average 63. novel pays its whole expense of production and advertising by the sale of about 450 or 500 copies. After that the rest of the whole edition, if it is sold, represents profit, and if it is not sold, but given away, does not represent loss. In almost every work, in any number of editions, there comes a time when the demand ceases, and there is no longer any profit; but there is no loss, and the copies given away at the outset may be classed with the remainder. This statement has nothing to do with the price of a book. If a twenty guinea work cannot be sold it may as well be given away. There remains, however, the one case in which the law imposes a tax. It is the case in which every single copy of the book is in demand, and when no second or following editions appeared. Here, indeed, every copy of a book given away represents a distinct loss. Needless to say, such books are very rare, and, when they are expensive, they are only produced by wealthy houses. I have heard of one case in which a book published at 15 guinea was completely sold out. In this case the publisher actually lost five times 15 guineas, or five times the trade price of that book. But this is most rare, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the author loses no royalty, and the publisher loses no profit and incurs no loss by the gift of these five volumes. Still, I think that the Universities might be called upon to make a separate demand for every book that they want; that they might make with each demand a statement that it is a book which may be useful for purposes of study; and that the inclusion of fiction, poetry, elementary educational books, and so forth, which no student can ever possibly want, is ridiculous and troublesome; and I think, further, that the law which compels the presentation of these books may not compel them to be bound. Now, by delivering them in sheets, if the law is satisfied, there would be so much saved.

Here is a picture of a quiet country life in the eighteenth century; it is written by the then Duchess of Somerset when she was a widow: "I rise at seven, but do not go down till nine, when the bell rings and the whole family meet me at chapel. After prayers we go to breakfast; any friend who happens to be with us, myself, and my chaplain, have ours in the little library, the others in their respective eating rooms. About eleven, if the weather permits, we go to walk in the park, or take the air in the coach, but if it be too bad for either, we return to our various occupations. At three we dine sit, perhaps, near an hour afterwards, then separate till we meet at eight for prayers, after which we adjourn again to the library, where somebody reads aloud—unless some stranger comes who chooses cards—until half-past nine, when we sup, and always part before eleven." The mention of cards shows the power of custom. It was an age of card-playing. Even this quiet and pious Duchess finds it necessary to offer the diversion of cards to her guests. The division of the day by the four meals is perhaps less convenient than our own. We knock off work at one for luncheon; and we get home for dinner at half-past seven; some of us have tea at five; some of us dine at half-past eight; it would make very little difference if we chose to dine at three and to sup at half past nine. In the late fifties, when I was an undergraduate, we dined at four. It seems now an impossible and a preposterous time. Everybody accepted the hour; in the evening we had tea and all kinds of things with it, corresponding to this good Duchess's supper. Dinner at four had this advantage, that it gave a long evening for reading men.

It is reported that the old delusions about astrology are lifting up their heads again. There is no single subject in the whole history of human folly that does not return over and over again in some form or other. The other day I chanced upon certain socalled facts which were said to prove the "sound foundation" of astrological science. In the seventeenth century the belief in astrology was widespread and profound; men consulted the astrologer just as, now, foolish persons consult the spiritualist and the medium. If things were stolen, the astrologer gave the owners a clue to the thief, and even showed where the property was. In matters of love the opinion and the advice of the astrologer were considered infallible; if a man was going to gamble the astrologer found him a lucky day on which he would be sure to win; in cases of sickness the astrologer was the only physician certain to effect a cure; and, in addition, the astrologer would make a figure and foretell by the position of the stars the whole future of a man. These were very considerable powers. Now one of the fraternity, William Lilly by name, who lived through the greater part of the seventeenth century, has left his memoirs. He believed in his own rigmarole; of that there can be no doubt. At the same time, by his exposure of rival practitioners he shows us the humbug of the thing in the hands of fraudulent persons, and its utter want of foundation in the hands of those who believed it.

There was one Alexander Hart who professed "questionary astrology," and found fit times for young gentlemen to play at dice so as to win. Lilly went to him three times with questions and in every case the answer was wrong. He got into trouble, however, for he took £20 of a "rustical fellow" who wanted a conference with a spirit. Hart promised to call one up, but none came and he was tried at the old Bailey as a cheat. Then there was Capt. Bubb, who "resolved horary questions astrologically." I hope everybody understands what is meant. He had to stand in pillory for taking £10 from a butcher, who had been robbed of £40, on the promise of finding the thief. Then there was Jeffrey Neve, who failed in business and became an astrologer, resolving questions of love, of theft and of sickness. He brought Lilly a collection of 200 verified questions which he proposed to print. Out of the first forty, thirty were false. William Poole, astrologer, had been a gardener, a bricklayer, a plasterer, and a dozen other things. Richard Delahay, who called himself Dr. Ardee, used to declare that an angel had offered to prolong his life for a thousand years. And so on with that curious blend of credulity and suspicion, of simplicity and fraud, of the constant temptation to declare as witnessed and experienced the things ardently desired which we observe in all who pretend, or hope, or expect to see behind the Veil. Quite apart from the delusion of astrology yet always confused with it, is the belief in the crystal ball. I have heard that you can now buy a crystal for a few shillings, and raise your own spirits—if they will come. Lilly tells us several pretty stories about the crystal. There was one Sarah Skelhorn who had "the best eyes for that purpose I ever yet did see." Sarah used to see in the crystal things done by her friends—or enemies—far off, a power which might be awkward for friends or for enemies. Once she saw her mother, who was many miles away, opening a trunk, and taking out a red waistcoat. This, however seems a waste of good power. At the present day we would put Sarah in Lord Roberts's tent, and ask her where the nearest ambush was concealed. Sarah had angels who used to follow her about. She said so, herself. There was another seer whose crystal showed him the Queen of the Fairies, but Lilly did not quite believe that story. On the other hand, a friend of his had been present when the Queen of the Fairies appeared "in a most illustrious glory." And there was Ellen Evans, whose crystal brought to view that puissant sovereign Micol, Queen of the Pygmies. If you have a crystal, you can try her invocation. Looking steadfastly into the crystal in your hand, say "O Micol, O tu Micol, Regina Pygmeorum, veni!" and then you will see what happens. To be sure, one of Lilly's friends thought it best, before invocation, to read the Litany every day for a fortnight; wear a surplice, and "live orderly." Perhaps it would be well, if Micol refuses to appear, to try the effect of a fortnight's surplice and orderly living. Does all this seem foolishness and vanity? Well, it springs quite naturally out of astrology and the delusions which flourish beside that pretended science. And the moral of the whole business is that we need not trouble our heads about the pretentions and the credulities of Lilly and his like, but that we should, and ought to, inquire into the natural consequences of such beliefs. If these consequences are mischievous; if they lead to a weakening of responsibility and will, and a multiplication of superstitions, we had better have done with them altogether. It was not for nothing, remember that no witch was suffered to remain in the camp or among the people of Israel.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE, 1

EXTRAORDINARY developments in pace have come in with the motor era. Its superiority over the old human pacing has again been demonstrated. The "forty within the hour" which at one time was deemed a dream impossible of fulfilment is now well within the bounds of possibility—even of probability: When J. W. Stocks, then in the Zenith of his fame, covered over 32 miles, all the world, or rather all that little world which takes interest in records, wondered. Now that which in its day, and not so long ago either, caused wonderment has been relegated to the limbo of almost forgotten achievements. The truth of the old theory has been conclusively demonstrated, that it is not so much a question of man as of pacing. Had Stocks remained on the path long enough to have experienced the advantages of modern motor pacing he might still be "top of the class."

Notwithstanding the remarkable improvement in the times since motor paced records have gone on the books, many are inclined to regret the disappearance of the old human pacing. It was invariably one of the principal attractions, at former big professional meetings, to see the splendid work of the pacing combinations of the Dunlop Company's pacing teams which led their champions on to victory. Not the least pleasing to the eye was the cleverness displayed in quick changes, when a quad or quint had done its allotted work, and running up the banking, made way for a new "crew." So splendidly, and with such precision was this performed, that the clockwork regularity of the riders pace was neither broken nor impaired. The parade of the Dunlop pacers in their light blue and white jerseys and caps, and the pretty evolutions the riders performed always elicited praise and admiration from the onlookers.

But one cannot escape the fact that the motor has come to stay. Not in the sense, perhaps, that enthusiasts believe will it proceed by rapid stages to an all conquering triumph. The dominion of the motor is not yet, for many chauffeurs will have to diminish their ardour and conform to the exactions of the discipline of our roads if they are to help the growing movement. The motorist must be left to work out his own salvation. But if he wishes to enjoy a certain measure of unrestricted liberty he must be careful to cultivate consideration for others not of the cult. Only recently, a well known motorist has been fined again and yet again for disregarding disciplinary rules made for the comfort and well being of the whole community.

The good news which has recently thrilled England from the centre to the sea-board, that the war in South Africa is about to close, will send a flutter of expectation through all trade circles, especially those of the cycle trade. There is no gainsaying that the war has had a most prejudicial effect upon certain trades. The general engineering trade has, of course, by the nature of things, been the gainer. But the hopes, once entertained, that the war on the veldt would mean big Government contracts for cycles for military purposes was doomed to be rudely dispelled in spite of the paper manufactured enthusiasm for military cycling. If it is a doubtful proposition that an Englishman takes his pleasures sadly, it is an indubitable truth that he does not take his pastimes soberly. The term is used in its broader sense and bears no relation to the consumption of alcoholic liquors. An English sports-enthusiast is always ultra-extravagant, hence the wild theories as to the utility of the military cycle in South African warfare.

It is quite amusing to read some of the advice which emanates from the pens of many of our lesser-known cycle noters, which see the light in the columns of the obscurer provincial press. There seems to be a prevalent opinion that any man who possesses a bicycle, upon which he can manage to sit astride without falling off, is qualified to advise those devoted readers of his particular journal, as to their conduct when awheel and the care of their machines. Some of this advice is undoubtedly dull, stupid and harmless, or else it is of the hackneyed type such as that "one should never continue to ride up ahill when once one's physical energies are exhausted" —just as though such a thing were conceivably possible. But often these self-constituted cycle authorities, who have passed no apprenticeship to the wheel, give advice which is absolutely harmful. Such as to "well coat the inner fabric of one's tyres with bees-wax, to prevent punctures."

THE FAMINE.

NANDOD.

MAHARANA SHRI RAMSINHJI, Prince of Rajpipla State, the second brother of H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, has published the following official order in his Giras villages on account of famine :—

"Be it known to all the agriculturists, excluding Banias, Patidars and Brahmins of the lower classes such as Bhils, Kolis, and Musulmans, &c., residing in the following villages of Pertapnagar, Timbi, Gamkuna, and Shir of Bhalod taluka in Rajpipla State, Gujrat Provinces, that it had been resolved, as a special favour, to exempt those persons who are, on account of this present famine crises, unable to pay their whole revenue due from them for the fields in their possession, in half of the revenue if they remit the other half. All the agriculturists concerned will, of their own accord, seek advantage of this grace and willingly be ready to promote reciprocal interests by coming forward to meet the requirements of this beneficial notification. Were any new cultivators to come and reside in any part of his villages, they will be given fields without any charge and revenue, of arrears and will be provided with all the comforts they require."

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 19th June were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 18th, 14 feet 10 4-5 inches against 14 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Slight rain during week in parts of Karachi taluka; none elsewhere. Kharif sowings continue. Condition of cattle good in eight talukas. Prices of food-grains at Karachi steady.

Sukkarpur.—River 11 feet 7 4-5 inches against 10 feet 7 1-5 inches on same date last year. Transplantation of rice seedlings generally in progress. Fodder supply scanty in four talukas. Price of food-grains steady except of jowari, which has risen to 11 1-2 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Kharif preparations and sowing progressing. Transplantation of rice seedlings continues in Guni and Tando Bago talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Price of rice varying from 8 1-2 to 11, of wheat from 9 to 12, of jowari from 10 to 12 1-2, and of bajri from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Price of karbi varying from 3 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif cultivation commenced. Water deficient in Ghar Branches in Shahdadpur taluka. Fodder supply scarce in Kashmor taluka. Price of wheat 11 seers, and of rice 7 seers 12 chataks per rupee. Prices of other food-grains steady. Price of karbi 12 annas per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—Crops in Khipra taluka injured by unusual heat. Cattle in poor condition in some parts of the district. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, 30 cents at Kalol, 8 cents at Halol, and 40 cents at Dohad. Cattle in poor condition. Average price of bajri 7 seers and of maize 9 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 18th June 1900).—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for cultivation in progress. Fodder supply very scanty. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Cattle dying of starvation. Average price of wheat 7 1-4, of rice 8¾ of bajri 7 1-2, and of bavto 9 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 12 sheaves of sundhia, 16 of bajri, and 80 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder supply scanty. Prices of food-grains steady.

Surat.—Rain during week 4 cents at Bulsar; none elsewhere. Lands being prepared for cultivation. Condition of cattle and fodder supply fair. Prices of jowari, grass and karbi have risen, while that of wheat has fallen; prices of other food-grains steady.

Colaba (Bombay).—Light rain on 15th and 17th; total of week 0·03 inch; total to date 0·91 inch, being 12·20 below average. Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 13th, 4° warm on 14th and 15th, and 5° warm from 16th to 19th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Abnormal wind from north-west on 13th, 17th, 18th and 19th; wind normal from 14th to 16th. Distant lightning on 17th and 18th.

Thana.—Rain during week 42 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 65 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 3 cents at Dahanu; for season 49 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 83 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 3 cents at Dahanu. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Bunding of rab materials and reparis to embankments completed. Sowing commenced in Murbad, Kalyan, Bhiwndi, and Shahapur talukas and Mokhada petha. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice 2nd sort in seers per rupee, 6 3-4 at Mokhada, 7 1-2 at Mahim, 7 3-4 at Vada, 8 at Dahanu, 9 1-4 at Shahapur, 9 1-2 at Murbad, 9 3-4 at Kalyan and Bassein, 10 at Umbargaon, and 10 1-4 at Thana and Bhiwndi.

Kolaba.—Rain during week 21 cents at Alibag in the district maximum 2 inches 95 cents at Mahad, minimum 3 cents at Uran; for season at Alibag 37 cents, in the district maximum 3 inches 71 cents at Mahad, minimum 4 cents at Pen. More rain wanted everywhere. Sowing commenced, but retarded by insufficient fall of rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. No marked fluctuations in the prices of food-grains.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 11 inches 35 cents at Guhagar, minimum 2 inches 46 cents at Mandangad. Sowing and ploughing in progress. Prices of food-grains steady except at Dapoli. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 9 seers 78 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 8 seers at Mandangad to 9 seers 72 tolas at Devgad. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 9 seers 79 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 8 tolas at Mandangad to 11 seers 72 tolas at Vengurla. Price of dry fodder varying from 2 annas at Sangameshvar to 11 annas 5 pies at Vengurla pur maund.

Khandesh.—Rain during week throughout the district except at Sindkheda and Edalabad, maximum at Chalisgaon 2 inches 15 cents, minimum at Bhusaval 3 cents; for season at Dhulia 12 cents and average in the district 72 cents. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Sowing retarded owing to insufficient fall of rain. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Preparation of lands for next season continues in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan and Kalvan talukas, but is being retarded in some places for want of rain. In the hills the condition of cattle and fodder supply is fair, while in other places cattle are suffering for want of fodder, and in Malegaon, Nandgaon and Yeola talukas for want of water also. Cattle dying in numbers for want of fodder in

petha. Sowing of early crops commenced in Gokak Chikodi, and Sampgaon talukas. Prices of food-grains and fodder steady.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout the district, ranging from 1 inch 58 cents at Kalghatgi to 20 cents at Navalgaund and Gadag. Sowing of rice generally in progress in mainad talukas except Hangal, where heavy showers are urgently required. Sowing of other kharif crops commenced in some places. Preparation of lands in black soil talukas still continues. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder supply reported to be scarce in nine talukas and water-supply deficient in seven talukas. Prices of food-grains and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—Moderate rain during week throughout the district, maximum 16 inches 36 cents at Karwar, minimum 1 inch 25 cents at Haliyal. Ploughing and sowing continue briskly. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of rice at Karwar 16 and of ragi 22 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 12 annas a maund.

Rajkot.—Weather very hot. Hot weather jowari ripening. Fodder supply scarce. Cattle maintained on fodder crops and imported grass. Price of wheat 7 seers 50 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 10 tolas, of jowari 8 seers 60 tolas and of gram 8 seers 60 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot, windy and sometimes cloudy. Price of bajri 7 seers 20 tolas and of jowari 8 seers 20 tolas per rupee.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Price of bajri 16, of jowari 17, of wheat 17, of rice superior 12 and of rice inferior 18 lbs. per British rupee.

FAMILY CIRCLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interest of fairness, I would beg of you, to accord me in your valued paper, a corner that the attention of Government and public bodies might be drawn to a growing evil and to a crying injustice.

As a rule, when the head of a department happens to be a native, he leaves no stone unturned to employ his nephews and caste-men under him. Most of the native officers or heads of departments belong to certain communities only so that non-influential classes have no, or very small, chances of getting into public service and thus Government and Municipal patronage is enjoyed by members of particular communities. This policy is productive of much dissatisfaction. Where nepotism and favouritism prevail, injustice is the result, and it is not to be wondered at, if in the departments controlled by native officers, certain classes are treated with marked partiality whilst subordinates belonging to other castes or communities are worried to death and made to throw up their situations in sheer disgust. In order, therefore, to minimize the evil, lessen the effects of injustice and ill-treatment and thus bring about a better state of things, I would suggest that Government re-affirm the rules against the formation of family circles and the public bodies look more carefully into the personnel of the departments of the service, and see that subordinates are not treated as slaves.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR-PLAY.

June 21.

BANDORA WATER-TANK REPAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The picturesquely-situated water-tank of Bandora, south of the "Kennels," and not far from the railway station, the dry and dusty bottom of which is now being cleaned and deepened by the Municipality, was the generous gift to the public of a Mahomedan gentleman, made, I believe, in the early part of the last century. It was later on improved at a considerable cost through the munificence of the first Parsee Baronet. Two of the principal Indian communities have thus had their share in the construction and improvement of this useful and splendid reservoir, which is so largely used by the poor for their water-supply. Will not the third community, the Hindus, who form the major portion of the inhabitants of Bandora, or the fourth community, the East Indians, who came next in numerical strength, but first in point of riches, owning as they do the largest portion of Bandora, will not these two communities, I say, contribute their share at the present moment in repairing the damaged ghauts and restoring the parapet-wall seats in front of the Hindu-temple? The Municipality is doing its best with the limited funds at its disposal in increasing the usefulness of the reservoir, and can not tax its resources farther; but the favorite health-resort of Bombay, I believe, has a claim on the beneficence of the communities mentioned, for doing the little suggested by me. I hope they will respond to this urgent call.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Bandora, June 21.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilcocks, I. M. S., lately Civil Surgeon, Nainital, has applied for permission to retire.

The wearing by Officers of the Army Veterinary Department, serving in India, of a maroon gorget patch and button adopted at home has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

A Committee comprising Major General Tyler, Inspector General of Artillery, Major General Elliot, Inspector General of Cavalry, Veterinary Colonel Querripal and Major Broome, meets shortly to arrange for the institution of investigations in connection with the present system of horse and mule breeding in India in relation to the remounting of army.

The following Press "communique" has been issued by the Military Department:—The case will be remembered in which Private O'Gara, Royal Scots Fusiliers, was tried at the Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 29th and 30th January last, for having killed a punkahcoolie at Peshawar by striking him on the head with a dumb-bell on August 29th, 1899, and was acquitted by the jury on all counts. This result appeared to the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief, upon a careful review of the evidence and the entire circumstances, a regrettable, failure of justice, for which negligence shown in the earlier stages of the affair was partly responsible, while the evidence given at the trial by Lance-Corporals McKenna and Mulligan raised the strongest presumption that there existed a conspiracy among his comrades to screen the prisoner. O'Gara, McKenna and Mulligan have since been summarily discharged from the Army by the Commander-in-Chief, and the Sergeant-Major of the Battalion has also been removed from the service. These measures may be taken to illustrate the firm resolution of the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief to visit with the severest punishment in their power this type of offence, which can have no other result than to bring discredit upon the British Army in India.

VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

AN INTERESTING RULING.

VERY excellent is the work of helping vessels in distress. A shipmaster, however, would necessarily have to think twice about helping another vessel if, as the result of his help, his own vessel was likely to be damaged and he would be unable to claim compensation. Very many risks are run by the numerous native craft that ply round the Madras coasts; and, with a view to encouraging the skippers to help one another on all occasions, the Madras Government recently directed that, if there was no legal objection, the Indian Ports Act should be amended so that, when passing awards for services rendered by one vessel to another, the Port Officer should be empowered to assess compensation for any damage which might be sustained by the rescuing vessel. The Government Solicitor, however, has expressed the opinion that no such rule can be framed under the Act, and the opinion has been accepted. All the same, the Government rightly considers that every encouragement should be given to owners of vessels to render timely help to vessels in distress, and it notes that, under the present rules of "boat-hire," the Port Officer is authorised to allow such additional "hire" as the circumstances of any case may seem to warrant. Where one vessel sustains damage in rescuing another, the service, says the Government, may legitimately be considered one of extraordinary risk, for which "additional hire" may be allowed under the rule. This is a smart method of getting over an Act that stands in the way of humanity. It has been figuratively said that a coach-and-four could be driven through any Act that was ever decreed; but the Madras Government shows that you can sail through the Indian Ports Act in a Native vessel! Any way, it is well.

The Government's view of the matter is to be communicated for future guidance to all Collectors of Maritime districts, who are to be informed that the Government desires that every encouragement should be given to owners to rescue vessels in distress, and that the award given under the heading of "boat-hire" should in all cases be adequate to the service rendered.—*Madras Times.*

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

LAWYERS AND CLIENTS IN THE PUNJAB.

THE QUESTION OF BACK FEES.

THE following interesting correspondence has passed between the Bench and Bar of the Punjab Chief Court on the question of retaining or abolishing the existing system of "back fees," whereby legal service is recompensed in accordance with the results achieved:—

From M. L. Waring Esquire, C. S. Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, to the Honorary Secretary, Chief Curt, Bar Association, Lahore.

Lahore, April 19.

Sir,—A short time ago the prevalence of the "back fee" system was brought rather prominently before the notice of the Judges. The practice of contracting for back fee appears to the Judges to be opposed to the traditions and practice of the Bar, and they think that some means of putting a stop to it might perhaps be devised.

A possible plan would be not to allow fees for counsel or pleader in a case unless the counsel or pleader concerned files a certificate showing that no part of his fee is conditional, and certifies either the amount of his fee or that his fee equals or exceeds the legal fee. The Judges would be glad of the opinion of the Bar in the matter, particularly with reference to the above suggestion.

From the President of the Chief Court Bar Association to M. L. Waring, Esq, C., S., Registrar of the Punjab Chief Court.

Lahore, June 11.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 1703 G., dated the 19th April, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Judges, that the letter under reply has been submitted to a general meeting of the members of the Association, and, after full discussion, it was resolved with only one dissentient voice that the abolition of the back-fee system would be a hardship to the litigants, that it would be most difficult to accomplish it, and that the system, as practised by the Punjab Bar, is not opposed to public policy or to the traditions of the Bar. The meeting also considered that the remedy proposed to bring about its abolition could at the best be only partial, that it would not be effective, and would probably lead to further mischief.

It may be pointed out that the Native litigant in this Province will generally insist upon part of the fee paid by him being made dependent upon the result of the case. This is no doubt partly due to his actual inability to pay the whole fee absolutely and partly to his natural shrewdness and knowledge of human nature. The general rule thus introduced by the litigant for his own benefit has by this acquired the force of old usage, which it will be extremely hard to change. The rule is that one-half of the total fee is left with the legal practitioner absolutely and the other half (which is also paid before the final decision of the case) is made returnable to the client in case the decision goes against him. It will be observed that such an arrangement does not give the practitioner any interest in the subject-matter of the litigation and is to be carefully distinguished from cases like that reported in No. 111 P.R., 1894, or 21, W.R., 297 and IV., Calcutta Weekly Notes (notes of cases) 104.

The experience of the oldest member of the Association has shown no reason for holding such an arrangement to be at all adverse to the interests of the clients. On the contrary, it is for his benefit, particularly the poorer class of them, inasmuch as it enables a poor man to secure the services of more competent counsel. Nor is this system, in the opinion of the members of the Association, likely to foster useless litigation. The facility it gives to the poorer client of engaging the services of counsel of more experience and better standing is, if anything, a check upon such futile litigation. Again in criminal cases where counsel is now, since the appointment of public prosecutors, almost invariably engaged for the defence this question could not arise.

The system has been practised by all members of the local Bar, past and present including Sir Meredith Plowden, Sir William, the late Mr. Justice Rivaz and Mr. Justice Spitta, Mr. Justice Rattigan, and other distinguished counsels who may be trusted to have had a keen regard for the honor of the profession.

It has been brought to the notice of the Judges of the Chief Court at a very early date and there has been no suggestion made by them so far that there is anything derogatory to the Bar in entering upon such an arrangement.

The whole matter has been so exhaustively and ably dealt with in the judgment of Sir Meredith Plowden, the Full Bench decision reported as No. 5, Punjab Record, 1878, that it appears supererogatory to say anything further about it.

(The writer proceeds to draw the attention of the learned Judges to passages from this judgment, and after citing other opinions, goes on to say:—)

I might add that the latest reported case of the High Courts in the Indian Law Reports I, L, R., 8, Bom. 413, also finds nothing illegal in such an arrangement, and the following extract from the Law Times of 31st March 1900, page 503, speaking with strong approval of the remarks of Lord Russell in a recent case, also bears on the subject:

"His Lordship said that he thought it right to say on the part of the profession and the class of persons who were litigants in such cases that it was perfectly consistent with the highest honour to take up a speculative action in this sense, viz., that if a Solicitor heard of an injury to a client and honestly took pains to inform himself whether there was a bona fide cause of action, it was consistent with the honour of the profession that the Solicitor should take up the action. It would be an evil thing if there were no Solicitors to take up such cases, because there were in this country no machinery by which the wrongs of the humbler classes could be vindicated. Law was an expensive luxury, and justice would very often not be done if there were no professional men to take up their cases and take their chance of ultimate payment, &c."

As regards the proposed certificate system as a possible remedy I would but add, in explanation of the resolution come to at the general meeting that it could only be partial as it would not touch criminal cases at all. And that it might open out to unscrupulous practitioners and munshis new avenues of squeezing their clients and enriching themselves at the expense of their more honest competitors. Such an one might, for instance, refuse to give any certificate without getting another fee or by letting it be known that he would certify to the whole fee (though taking less) secure work which would otherwise have gone to a better man who declines to give a false certificate.

NORTH-WEST.

THE Government of the North West Provinces appear to be fully alive to the claims of the lunatics on their paternal care. Fortunately the numbers of these unhappy people are not large. In the United Provinces there are four asylums; situated at Bareilly, Benares, Agra and Lucknow. The total accommodation provides for some 1,326 persons. At the end of the year 1899 the number of inmates was 1,115, the admissions, including re-admissions, having reached the comparatively high figure of 319. This high figure is, however, partly explained by the fact that harmless criminal lunatics were drafted from central jails to the Agra and Bareilly asylums, it having been decided "that no criminal lunatics of any kind should any longer be kept in jails." We note, however, that the largest number of admissions was reached in Lucknow, which did not apparently receive these drafts of criminals and which is by common repute the most dissolute town in the Provinces. Of the 319 cases admitted, 113 were attributable to physical and 43 to mental causes, while 163 were attributed to unknown causes. The Government appear to be doubtful whether sufficient pains are always taken to diagnose the cases as they arrive. It is stated that 63 cases of insanity were due to the use of intoxicants. This is about 20 per cent of the total number admitted, and nearly 40 per cent of the number in which the cause of insanity has been diagnosed. These figures are however so small that they do not justify any conclusions as to the effect on the whole population of the use of intoxicants. And it is, we believe, true that the use of intoxicants is occasionally an effect as much as a cause of insanity. The health of the lunatics appears to be well cared for, it may be too well cared for; for to many death must come as a release from an intolerable existence. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 69,888, or taking the average daily strength Rs. 64 1-2 per lunatic per year. But a little over Rs. 8,000 was contributed by friends to the support of lunatics and some Rs. 9,000 were realised by asylum industries, and the net cost per head was roughly Rs. 59. A lunatic is therefore an expensive person to keep; and the Government are certainly not wanting in solicitude to make his existence more endurable. A new central asylum is to be erected at Agra on a plan "revised in view of the less repressive mode of treatment of insanes which western experience has approved." Already a sum of Rs. 300 is allotted annually to each asylum for the amusement of the lunatics. It may not be easy to provide suitable amusements for all lunatics, but it is to be regretted that of a grant of Rs. 1,200 on this account only Rs. 623 was spent in the year. There are few ways in which the humanity of a civilised Government is better shown than in the kindly treatment of the unfortunate insane. It may be hoped that in another year the officers in charge will make greater efforts to provide amusements for the inmates of asylums. In conclusion we would note the large decrease in the profits of the Dairy Farm at the Bareilly Lunatic Asylum: the net profits fell from Rs. 5,283 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,097. "The decrease," we read, "is partly due to the discontinuance, which has already been approved by Government, of the practise of purchasing milk from outside sources and selling again either this milk or the butter produced from it."—*Pioneer.*

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE GRAND PRIX.

GRAND Prize of Paris of 200,000fr. (8 000sovs.), 150,000fr. (6,000sovs.) given by the City of Paris, and 50 000fr. (2,000sovs.) by the five great Railway Companies, for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1897, of every description and country, added to a Sweepstakes of 1,000fr. (40sovs.) each; 500fr. (24sovs.) ft. and 500fr. (20sovs) only if declared by 10 p.m. on the Wednesday preceding the race, or 100fr. (4sovs.) only if declared by 10 p.m. on the 2nd of May, 1900; the second to receive 20,000fr. (800sovs.), and the third 10,000fr. (400sovs) out of the stakes; weights—colts 56 kilos (about 8st. 11 lbs.) fillies 54½ kilos (about 8st. 8lbs.); about 3,033 metres (about one mile and seven furlongs.) 491 subs. Closed Sept. 13, 1898.

Baron A de Schickler's f Semendria, by Le Sancy—Czardas ..... Pratt 1
M Th Carter's c Love Grass, by Balzan—Alice Harrison 2
M J de Bremond's c Iago, by Adanapar—Madame Judas ..... Stern 3
M Abeille's f Grandiose, by Calliarate—Genevraye 0
Prince Pierre d' Arenberg's Monsieur Piperlin, by Tantalle—Madmoiselle de Segur 0
Comte de Berteaux's c Invoire, by UPas—Optimia 0
Comte de Berteaux's c Invoire, by Upas—Optimia 0
Comte de Berteaux's c Interim, by Upas—Queen 0
Comte de Bertoaux's f Isere, by Val-Stiara 0
Mr. Ephrussi's c Cadoman, by Cambysee—Campanule 0
Mr. Gaston Dreyfus's c Solon, by St. Damien—Sagesse ... 0
M. Mourice de Gheests's f Fier (Late Vivier), by Upas—Villefranche 0
S K. Cassels's f Seaross, by Rosavivets—Rose Madder ... 0
Mr. A. Stedall's c Most Excellent, by Freemason—L Excepcion 0

Also ran: Morinière and Escompte, unnamed at time of entry.

Betting: 7 to 1 against Semendria, 12 to 1 Iago, 50 to 1 Love Grass.

Won by half-a length; two lengths between second and third.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES.

The Prince of Wales's Stakes of 50 sovs. each h ft, with 1,000 sovs. added, for three-year-olds; colts 8st. 10lbs., fillies and geldings 8st. 7lbs; a winner of 500 sovs. to carry 3lbs; of 1,000 sovs. 5lbs; or 3,000 sovs. 9lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7lbs.; the second to receive 300 sovs., and the third 200 sovs. out of the stakes; New Course (about one mile and five furlongs).—65 subs. Closed Nov. 1, 1898.

Duke of Portlands b c Simon Dale, by St. Simon—Ismay ..... M. Cannon 1
Lord Rosebery's b c Cateran Lad, by Ladas—Catriona C. Wood 2
Lord Harewoods br c Pinlarie, by Tyrant—Carillon K. Cannon 3

(Winner trained by Porter.)

Betting: 4 to 1 against Simon Dale.

Won by three lengths; a neck between second and third. Five ran.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

The Ascot Stakes (handicap) of 20 sovs. each 10ft., and only 5 sovs. if declared by Tuesday, June 5, with 2,000 added; second to receive 500 sovs. and the third 200; the lowest weight not less than 6st.; winners of a handicap after the publication of the weights (May 31, 1900) 7lb., of any two or one value 1,000 sovs, 10lbs. extra; the winner, if entered of the Oaks or Grand Prix de Paris to carry, weight to be fixed on the publication of the handicap. Once round, starting at the distance post (about two miles). (35 subs.)

Lord Carnarvon's b c Baldur, by Sheen—Sunshine, 4yrs, 7st, 1lb ..... Sloan 1
Lord Durham's b g Osbech, by Common—Alibech, 5yrs, 8st 10.lbs ..... Rickaby 2
Lord Rosebery's ch c Tom Cringle, by Donovan—Seabreeze, 3yrs, 8st 4lbs ..... Wood 3
Sir E Cassel's Pretoria, 5yrs, 8st 7lbs 0
Mr J G Clarke's b g The Grafter, by Gozo—Industry, aged 9st 0
Mr Oliver's Charina, by Charaxus—Clash, 5yrs, 8st 2lbs 0
Mr C S Newton's b c Evasit, by Adieu—Ultima Thule, 3yrs, 7st 6lbs 0
Mr. M. Caillard's c Melink, by Chesterfield—Mandragore, 3yrs., 7st. 3llbs. 0
Sir J Kelks b g Goldenfield, by Radious—Catterina, 4yrs., 8st. 13lbs. 0
Mr. J. Hammonds br c Baden, by St. Serf—Florence, 4yrs., 8st. 9lbs. 0
Mr. Brodrick Cloetes b f Strike A Light, by Donovan—Fuse, 4yrs., 7st 6lbs. 0

(Winner trained by Lynham.)

Betting: 100 to 30 The Grafter, 4 to 1 Baldur and Osbech, 10 to 1 Tom Cringle.

Won by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

THE GOLD CUP

The gold cup, value 1,000 sovs, with 3,000 sovs in specie in addition, out of which the second shall receive 700 sovs, and the third 300 sovs., added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, h ft: three year olds 7st. 7lbs, four, 9st. five, six and aged 9st 4lbs; mares allowed 3lbs; to start at the Cup post, and go once round (about two miles and a half.) 32 subs. Closed January 2, 1900.

Sealed nominations to be open after the running for the Oaks. Sealed nominations for which forfeit is declared before the expiration of time of opening to remain unopened.

Mr Jersey's ch aus h Merman, by Grand Flaneur—Seaweed, aged ..... Sloan 1
Mr R A Oswald's b c Scintillant, by Sheen—Satire, 4yrs ..... K Cannon 2
Mr J G Clarke's b a s g the Grafter, by Gozo—Industry, aged ..... M. Cannon 3
M M Caillard's Perth II, by War Dance—Primrose Dame, 4yrs 0
Lord Rosebery's b c Flamboard by Ormiamu—Armorica, 3yrs 0
Prince Soltykoff's b c Ninus, by Sheen—Nina, 5yrs..... 0

(Winner trained by Robinson.)

Betting: 100 to 8 against The Grafter, 100 to 7 each Merman and Scintillant, 4 to 1 Perth II. Won by two lengths; bad third.

THE HARDWICKE STAKES.

The hardwicke stakes of 2 000sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, p. p., for three-year-olds and upwards, three-year-olds 7st. 12lbs., four 9st, five and upwards 9st 2lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; the winner of a race or races collectively value 1,000sovs, to carry 7lbs; the winner of a race or of races collectively, value 2,000sovs. 10lbs. extra; maiden three-year-olds allowed 5lbs., four and upwards 10lbs: the second to receive 10 per cent., and the third 5 per cent., on the whole stakes; Swinley Course, 93 subs.

Mr L Bessey's b c Boniface, by St Simon—Merry Miser, 4yrs ..... Rigby 1
Sir R Waldie Griffith's bf Vain Duchess, by Isinglass—Sweet Duchess 3yrs Martin 2
Lord Wm Beresford's b g Jolly Tar, by The Sailor Prince—Joy, 4yrs..... Reiff 3

(Winner trained by Jennings, Jr.)

Betting: 10 to 1 against Boniface.

Won by two lengths; seven lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

ELEPHANTS IN MYSORE.

"AN ELEPHANT DEPARTMENT."

TILL a couple of years ago there was a sort of Elephant Department of State in Mysore, which did the business of catching elephants in the Mysore jungles; but a couple of years ago the Department was abolished as a separate department. An official report, gives an interesting history of elephant hunts in Mysore from the year 1895 up to the time of the closure of the department. Endeavours made to effect a drive in the Chamrajnagar Kheddas from June to August, 1895, for the entertainment of the Gaekwar of Baroda were unsuccessful. Subsequently, however, in the same year operations were carried out in Kakenkote with successful results. There were two captures, one in November, at which Lord Elgin, the Viceroy of India was present; and another in January, 1896, which was witnessed by Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras. On the first occasion 11 elephants were captured and on the second 21. In addition to these, 2 male elephants were caught and roped. "Exhibition elephants hunts" to Kings and Viceroys and Governors are expensive entertainments, and the value of the elephants caught didn't cover the cost. As the Department, therefore, was not paying, or even self-supporting, and as, owing to the continued operations in previous years, the number of wild herds, which had, moreover, apparently learned of avoid the fixed kheddas, had been materially reduced, the desirability of a cessation of regular operations for some years to come forced itself upon the consideration of the Mysore Government; but before taking any final action, it was decided to give a year's trial to the Bengal system of capture by surrounding herds in the forests wherever found. Accordingly in January, 1897, 300 hunters, who had been imported from Chittagong to try the new method, tracked and surrounded three herds, two in the Berambad Forest and another in the Begur Forest; and as many as 101 elephants in all were thus captured. Later on in the same year nine elephants, which entered of their own accord a permanent khedda in the Kakenkote Forest, were trapped in the stockade by the combined efforts of the subordinates of the Public Works, Revenue and Forest Departments. In 1897-98 a young tusker which entered the Peelkhana was roped and secured. With these captures, however, the operations were brought to a close, for the Bengal system was found to be too wasteful, and it was necessary to give the herds some rest. Accordingly, the Department was abolished as a separate department by the end of 1897-98, the Superintendent and the Field Inspector were retired from service, and the captured elephants that remained undisposed of, with the limited establishment attached were put under the control of the Mysore District Forest Officer. The Mysore Government thereby got rid of an expensive thing; for during five years the income from Khedda operations had been Rs. 23,032, Rs. 74,275, Rs. 19,242, Rs. 4 839, against which the expenes had been Rs. 75,624, Rs. 1,19,588, Rs 39939, Rs. 18,340—a terrible loss in each case! It was also decided to reduce the number of elephants to be maintained by retaining the best and most useful for timber dragging work in the Forest Department and securing small captures when required, and disposing of the rest by sale. Since then, a couple of elephants have been sent to the Baroda palace and a couple more to the Austro-Hungarian Government; one was sold for Rs. 3,000 and another to the Collector of Trichinopoly for Rs. 1,200. Lately a big auction was announced at Mysore City, and the Mysore Government is apparently glad to get the huge beasts off its hands.—*Madras Times.*

WHO SHALL OWN AFRICA?

THE RULER OF THE FUTURE.

BY T. R. THRELFALL, F.R.G.S.

IV.—WHY ENGLAND MUST ULTIMATELY DOMINATE AFRICA.

(Concluded.)

ALTHOUGH the greater part of Africa is admittedly impossible for European colonisation, it is well to bear in mind that this unhealthiness is only relative. While the low-lying forest region is the home of malaria, there are vast table lands bordering the great lakes which are as healthy and as colonisable as is Upper Rhodesia.

Once cattle and horses can be transported thither without being decimated by the dreaded tsetse fly they can defy that dreaded scourge. Here grass and serials grow in profusion, and Nature lavishes her bounties with no niggard hand. Now the nation which can bring this marvellous district within easy reach of civilisation will hold the key of Africa and ultimately acquire practical dominion over that continent.

When the people of this country realise that the Cape to Cairo railway will be the most potent factor of the century for opening up Africa, for crushing the slave trade, for combatting militant Mahommedanism, and effectuating the predatory designs of France, for finding unprecedented markets, and freeing myriads of natives from tyrannies, superstitions, and customs which have for ages made this fairest of lands a great Golgotha, then they will grudge neither men, money, or energy to speedily complete it. That railway will be the Open Sesame to the greatest El Dorado the world has yet seen.

A FINE RACE.

When this railway is completed it will be possible to keep small detachments of British or Indian troops on these central highlands. This will have a profound influence on the tribes over a vast area, and will establish order and good government where they have hitherto been unknown.

Nor is this all. The tribes bordering the upper reaches of the Nile and the regions of the great lakes are among the noblest in Africa. Alike in courage, in love of freedom, and fidelity, they much more nearly resemble the Abyssinians and the Sikhs of India than they do the treacherous, brutal, and degraded inhabitants of Ashantee, Dahomey, and the West Coast generally.

When trained by British officers they will prove quite as efficient soldiers as the Black Soudanese, who showed such admirable steadiness at the battle of Omdurman, and though no one for a moment would suggest that they should be used for purposes of conquest, they can render splendid service in policeing Central Africa.

At the onset no doubt we shall have serious trouble with such fierce cannibal tribes as the Niam Niam, for under present conditions it is all but impossible to reach them, and they accordingly continue to terrorise a considerable portion of the Bahrel Ghazel.

Now, however much economists and peace men may object to these tribal wars, it is well to look facts full in the face. They are one of the inevitable accompaniments of colonisation.

THE MISSIONARY TROUBLE.

When it is remembered that Central Africa wallows in blood, that the moral law is everywhere crushed by the law of the stronger, and that loathsome disease is widely spread, then it must be admitted that it is our duty so long as we meddle in the affairs of that continent to strive to abolish a state of things which is a disgrace to humanity.

Space forbids me alluding at length to the missionary question. It is, however a regrettable fact that in South Africa a widespread impression prevails that "a converted Kaffir is a Kaffir spoiled," and yet this race has long been under white influence. Unfortunately the religious community at home do not realise how difficult it is to eradicate the hereditary traits of the negro, and how impossible it is to expect him to become in a decade what it has taken centuries of training to make the European.

The influence on African trade of the Cape to Cairo railway will be profound. At the present time goods in the greater part of the continent are transported either on the heads of bearers, by camels, or by primitive craft down the great rivers.

A GREAT TRADE REGION.

On the other hand, the railway will be within comparatively easy reach of the most inaccessible districts, and when the time-honoured prejudic of the Mahommedan races has been overcome it is pretty certain that they will make for the nearest point of the railway rather than undertake long, disagreeable, and dangerous journeys across the desert.

All this will naturally seriously affect the French colonies on the Mediterranean, seeing that a considerable portion of the goods passing through the Sahara are taken to Algeria or Tunis.

It is a regrettable fact that the great mass of the British people know very little respecting the resources of important parts of the British Empire, and it is only when we are threatened with war in Egypt, Ashantee, or South Africa that they turn attention to them. Now even the most superficial glance at the lands through which this railway will pass shows that it is capable of so developing British trade as to ensure for our commercial and industrial classes unceasing activity for a good many years.

Here for instance, in Rhodesia, with 6,000 square miles of gold-bearing mountains and the greater portion of its 750,000 square miles suitable for European colonisation. Then we have British Central Africa, with unlimited stores of the most valuable timber, ivory, fruit, and grain.

A LAND OF GOLD AND PLENTY.

Beyond these again there are the rich plateaus of the great lakes, with mountains rich in gold, copper, and other metals, and also with coal, while adjacent to them is the upper and richer portion of the Congo Free State on the one side, and the prolific British East Africa on the other.

There is also the wondrously fertile Bahr el Ghazel, with the lands bordering the Omdurman, whence most valuable supplies of gum, ostrich feathers, ivory skins, and food can be obtained. It is indeed not too much to say that the Cape to Cairo railway will be within measurable reach of quite 70,000,000 people.

Think of these tremendous opportunities for trade in view of the fact that there are entire tribes in the upper reaches of the Nile who never wear a stitch of clothing and to whom a scrap of iron which can be beaten into a hoe is so valuable that the people hide it as their most treasured possession. Yet among some of them ivory, valuable gum, and ostrich feathers are a drug in the market.

Confronted by such a powerful weapon of trade development France is powerless when she seeks to checkmate us in Africa. Even if she succeeded in making the great Saharan railway for which she has so long striven, it would be so unremunerative for hundreds of miles as to practically prove a white elephant. In the long run she would be compelled to transport goods from, say, Wadai and the Upper Ubangei by the British railway.

As her traders will be as free to use it as those of Britain, it may well be hoped that they will ultimately see the folly of raising a ring fence around themselves to their own injury, as well as that of their subject races. Even therefore if war be fortunately averted between Great Britain and France, the latter is certain to see her African colonies so decline that she will be compelled, despite her pride, to abandon them. She will, in fact, have been conquered by Free Trade.

The existence of Portuguese Africa is only a question of time, and then her colonies will fall to Great Britain and Germany. Although both the latter countries show a desire to live and let live, it is well that we should ever bear in mind that Germany threatens to become a serious rival to us in the African markets.

THE MORAL.

She may indeed be well content to allow us to hold and administer colonies if she can reap some of the cream. Despite this, however, Great Britain will assuredly dominate Africa, and in course of time render her rivals there as impotent as they are in India.

Happily for this country, the great Dutch conspiracy in South Africa has been defeated, and the possibility of a Boer Republic covering all the territory to the south of the Zambesi for ever destroyed. Had that conspiracy succeeded then the Cape to Cairo railway would have been impossible, and Africa would have been left to wallow for generations in its present pitiable condition.

It is therefore imperative, not only in the interest of South Africa, but also in those of the British Empire of Africa, that not a shred of independence should be left to the Republics. On this matter the final word rests with the people. A rival hostile Power in that part of the Continent can work irreparable mischief to our best interests and prepare a fruitful legacy of trouble. There is, however, a danger that when the war has closed the people will lose sight of the serious issue involved, and thereby allow an insidious agitation to make headway to grant the Boers their old independence. It is therefore the duty of all who love the Empire to keep their eyes open.

NEWS FROM EPSOM ON DERBY DAY not only causes a thrill of intense interest among sporting men, but it causes a flutter of excitement throughout England as many people take an interest in it who, on other occasions, have no sympathy with racing events. So it is in cases of illness; when strangers are the victims, we feel no anxiety, but when a friend or relative is stricken down, we await news of their progress with impatient suspense. Many letters of thanks are written daily by grateful friends, or the sufferers themselves, for the benefit received through Holloway's marvellous medicines. They have been a source of relief in almost every known complaint. The Pills give tone to the stomach, increase the appetite, and aid the digestion, whilst the Ointment, when absorbed into the pores, prevents disease from having a fatal influence upon the system.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 21.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut A G M Hogg Asst to the Political Supt Palanpur are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept with effect from the 30th May.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Col C W H Sealy to be Political Agent Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major E F Marriott to act as Second in Command Savantwadi Local Corps and ex officio Asst to the Political Supt Savantwadi pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M T Jackson M A Oxon I C S to act as Political Agent Jawhar vice Mr E Lawrence I C S proceeding on leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges vice Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak:—Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathavate second grade Subordinate Judge to be first grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Dattatraya Ganesh Medhekar third grade Subordinate Judge to be second grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar Fouth Grade Subordinate Judge to be third Grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat Subordinate Judge Islampur to be Subordinate Judge Kumta and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Raghunath Natu acting Subordinate Judge Yavai to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge Islampur pending further orders.

Azam Rajaram Narayan Mohorikar Magistrate at Bandra in the district of Thana is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the Second class in that district and is invested with additional powers of specified.

Azam Ramrao Jogappa Basrur acting Mahalkari petha Bhatkal in the district of Kanara is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr F M Gadney Asst Supt of Police Hyderabad passed on the 4th April 1900 an examination in Law and in Sindhi according to the tests prescribed in Rules XVI and XVII of the rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1894.

Rao Saheb Keshav Govind Mali Mamlatdar taluka Niphad in the district of Nasik to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

The powers of a Magistrate of the first class and the additional powers conferred on Rao Saheb Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya in the district of Broach being no longer required are withdrawn.

Govt Notification No. 3211 dated the 7th May 1900 granting privilege leave for three months from the 14th May 1900 to Mr F H Vincent Asst Supt of Agency Police Kathiawar is cancelled.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3, 1 of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Shridhar Waman Kelkar acting Mahalkari petha Bhadgaon in the district of Khandesh to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honourable the acting Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay of Mr N W Kemp Barrister at Law to act as Asst Comptr for taking Accounts and Assistant Taxing Master vice Mr R Wilkin or until further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 to invest Rao Saheb Nilkant Bhaskar Chanbal Second Class Subordinate Judge and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Poona with the additional power specified.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr J Ghosal I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the First Class in the district of Kolaba with additional power specified.

Azam Yeshwant Vinayak Ranadive Mahalkari petha Nagothina in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Mr J V Cooke or pending further orders:—Mr E H Ingle Asst Supt of Police Upper Sind Frontier to act as Dist Supt of Police Shikarpur; Mr C S Marston Asst Supt of Police Shikarpur to act as Asst Supt of Police Upper Sind Frontier and Mr J A Baillie to act as Asst Supt of Police Shikarpur.

Azam Anaji Hanmant Narsapur Head Karkun taluka Sindgi in the district of Bijapur is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the Second Class in that district and is invested with

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MR. JUSTICE DAY, whose second marriage recently took the world by surprise, is seventy-three years of age, and one of our strongest criminal judges. The death of the first Lady Day, in 1893, was such a shock to him that few people expected to see him re-marry. Miss Westby, to whom he was married the other Saturday, is much his junior. She is well-known in London, and has lived with her mother in a pretty house in Rutland Gate. She is cheery and sociable, and the new "menage" is likely to be a very happy one.

Judge Day's house in Collingham Gardens is a most charming residence. He possesses many curios and valuables, and a specially remarkable collection of old Dutch pictures, of which he is very proud. The wedding at the Oratory was chiefly remarkable for the fact that the bride was kept waiting fully a quarter of an hour, a most trying position, and great were the surmises amongst the guests as to what was delaying the learned judge.

Sir John Day is very popular with the Bar, in spite of a rather gruff, not to say grumpy, manner in court, and a distinct partiality for taking a rise out of juniors. He has a keen, if dry, sense of humour, and in his private room at the Law Courts, he is I hear, always to be found smoking a long cigar, and quite ready for a joke of any sort. He has suffered a great deal from a sort of gout in his fingers that is most trying, and has at times almost prevented his taking notes of evidence in court. He is reported to be about to retire, and, considering that he has been a barrister since '49, and has sat on the Bench since, 82, it would not be surprising. It would doubtless be a great relief to criminals convicted of "highway robbery with violence," to whom he invariably assigns an extremely stringent sentence and the "cat."

There is a story—probably apocryphal—told of his visiting a prison to try the treadmill himself. The gaoler's attention having been diverted by some unforeseen occurrence during the learned judge's trial-trip, the extraordinary sight was seen of one of her Majesty's judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice doing an enforced term of hard labour "without the option," till at length the gaoler was able to return and the machinery was stopped. I have never quite liked (adds my correspondent) to ask Sir John the exact facts, on the grounds which you amusingly quoted the other week from Lord Rosebery's Reform Club speech, that "it is never wise to trace a pleasing fiction to the austere sources of fact!"

Mr. Justice Day is in the habit of riding from town to town when on circuit. On one occasion when the son of his old friend Lord Russell of Killowen, the Hon Frank Russell, was his "marshal," they rode together from one assize town to another some way off, and, encountering a tremendous rain-storm, got wet through. At Mr. Justice Day's quarters, where he put up, and where he was received with much ceremony and much awe of the majesty of the law, he immediately ordered hot baths and drinks for two, and, to the horror of the servants, who presently entered the room with hot towels, both the judge and his marshal were discovered sitting in clouds of steam and with equally steaming tumblers beside them, Mr. Frank Russell singing some of his celebrated Irish ditties, and Mr. Justice Day joining in the chorus—and an excellent way of keeping off a cold it must have been.

The War Office (writes a clerical correspondent) seems now determined to remove the real or imaginary grievance as to Church of England Army Chaplains being men of no special power or ability. The authorities in Pall Mall, in requesting Canon Knox-Little to go out to South Africa as special chaplain to Lord Roberts's forces, have nominated one of the best preachers that the Church of England possesses, and a man of considerable strength of character, blended with almost womanly emotion and fervour. Canon Knox-Little first attained to eminence as a preacher when he was curate (1874-5) at the advanced church of St Thomas's, Regent Street. Thence he was promoted in 1875 to the charge of St Alban's, Cheetwood, Manchester, where he at once made a considerable impression, and became in great request as a preacher. Visiting the United States in 1880, he drew great congregations, and acquired a speedy popularity. Soon after, he was urgently requested to transfer his services to the Episcopal Church of America, and was on the eve of permanently crossing the Atlantic.

The then Dean of Manchester—the broad-minded Dean Oakley—felt very sore at England's losing so powerful a preacher, and posted off to Hawarden to see Mr. Gladstone, representing what a loss it would be. The Premier's response was: "I have often heard of him, but never heard him; I will see what can be done." Soon after, Mr. Gladstone saw the Dean, and said: "Well, I've heard your friend and notwithstanding that he brought into his sermon Academy pictures, Swiss mountain scenery, a ghost story, and Ober-Ammergau, it was powerful and earnest, and I have offered him to-day a canonry at Worcester." This (says my clerical correspondent) I have heard both from the lips of Dean Oakley and Mr Gladstone. Mr. Knox-Little accepted the canonry, and hence he stayed on this side of the Atlantic. The Canon is undoubtedly a flowery preacher, and occasionally indulges in rhapsodies that are not usual among the preachers of the day. A caustic critic—I believe it was Lord Grimthorpe—who was once persuaded to hear him on some set occasion—summed up the discourse as "Knox et præterea nihil?" But this is not fair, for he has a powerful hold on men, and will doubtless rise to the occasion when addressing the Tommies in South Africa.

Canon Knox-Little has published a variety of devotional and theological books, and last year he brought out Sketches and Studies in South Africa as the result of a recent tour. But the strange vein of mysticism that runs through his inner nature also comes out in his writings. He has published two tales, The Broken Vow and The Child of Stafferton, in both of which there is an uncanny and ghostly element. He is a great favourite of the Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram, a sister of Lord Halifax, who presented him to the living of Hoar Cross on his leaving Manchester; and those who know him best say that it is quite a creepy treat to listen to the Canon telling ghost stories in the half-light of the dreamy Jacobean picture gallery of the old house of Temple-Newsum, near Leeds, which is one of Mrs. Meynell Ingram's seats. It was in this gallery that he read aloud from M.S. the two tales just mentioned before they were published. The Canon will gain a wealth of fresh pulpit illustration at the front.

Apropos of the reference to St. Valentine's Day in Sir Edward Malet's charming chapter of autobiography this week, here is a letter from my friend Frank Burnand, who was in the same house with the future ambassador at Eton, and there wrote the little farce in question—his very first dramatic effort. I should explain that Mr. Burnand's letter is in reply to a request from me for some Eton memories of Sir Edward. I haven't the time, "he writes," to do what you kindly request, as when I do get the time I rest—j'y suis et j'y reste"—but I may just say this, that my very old friend, who was at the time to which he refers at Eton my very young friend, has not given the name of that incidental dramatic work to which he alludes correctly. It was not St. Valentine's Day but Guy Fawkes's Day. I remember Sir Edward's playing in it as well as I remember some other performances in our tutor's pupil-room, the like of which will never—can never—be seen again. The copy of the play printed at Windsor is now a rarity worth a monarch's ransom—that is, at a republican valuation. The piece was subsequently performed on the boards of a country theatre, but of this I have spoken elsewhere, and, moreover, this part of the story, though interesting to me personally, has nothing whatever to do with Sir Edward. In fact, it is quite another story.

Sir Edward doesn't mention anything about Monsieur, his brother, so neither will I, but Monsieur played on that occasion. Monsieur and myself acted not a few parts at My Tutor's: but as I should be depriving myself of excellent material for my own Reminiscences by becoming garrulous, I will say no more at present, not by any means guaranteeing to 'ever afterwards hold my tongue.' "Au contraire!"

Warington Baden-Powell, Q.C., the elder brother of the hero of Mafeking, is a well-known barrister practising in the Admiralty Court. He is unmarried, and lives with his mother and sister at the town residence of the Baden-Powells, 8 St. George's Place, Hyde Park. On leaving school he entered the navy, and served on several ships in various parts of the world until 1873, when he abandoned the sea and adopted the legal profession in which he has steadily risen until able to put the coveted letters Q.C., after his name. He, however, still retains his rank of lieutenant in the naval reserve. He has travelled through many of the waste places of the earth, and can tell of several tight corners that he himself has been placed in, but having the usual luck of the Baden-Powells, his stories invariably have a happy ending. Like most men who have seen life throughout the world, however, it is exceedingly difficult to get him to talk about his own personal experiences.

THE AGE OF INQUIRY.

The present has been described as pre-eminently the century of inquiry.

The constant and universal question that is echoed from every side, is "Why?" Ask any of your friends why they prefer Van Houten's Cocoa to any other, and one will immediately tell you "it has the highest nutritive value;' another will reply "it is more easily digested and assimilated than other cocoas;" and a third will probably answer "it is perfect in flavor, and rich in healthy stimulating properties."

In reply to the question "Why?" *The Lancet* says:—"Van Houten's Cocoa yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food constituents of the bean."

Why is it the best for children, for mothers, and for family use?

Because it is rich in that digestible Albumen which nourishes the body, and in the Phosphates which build up bones and tissues; because it repairs waste; and also because you can get out of it more strength and nourishment than out of any other.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

DINNEFORD'S
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.
The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

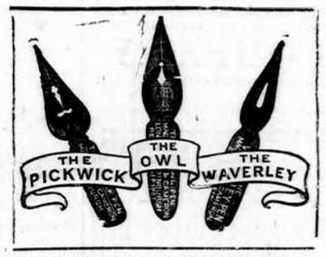
Of all Chemists. Darling Brand. This Darling appears on all labels of these genuine products
'Lanoline'
Natural Toilet Preparations.
Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.
'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

FOR DIABETES.
"Q.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. WHISKY.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.
BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd
IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LD.,

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.
Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.
"They are a Treasure."
Standard.
Sold by all Stationers.



They come as a boon and blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
"The Waverley Pens is a Treasure."
Standard.
The Owl Pen par is excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of grea value."
Engineer.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand CARLTON They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
Berner's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the pernicious trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London

MOIR'S
YORK HAMS.
Cooked, in Tins, also in Canvas.
Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY
To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.
COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.
C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.
Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"ABC" and "ENGINEERING."

FIRST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
"Hunyadi János"
ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

Ideal Milk
Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.
STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.
A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
SLOUGH ENGLAND
1/2 2/9 4/6 EACH
EMBROCATION
Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments. First aid. 170 Pages.
THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK.
Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free.
Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Jars—11/- and 22/-
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

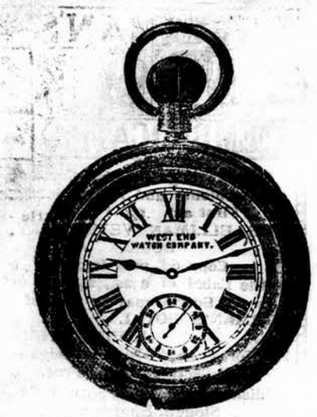
"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN, *Editress of "Baby."*
Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.
Neave's Food
BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.
"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.
NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.
"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons"
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., *Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.
A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

ATKINSON'S
EAU
DE
COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited
24 Old Bond Street, London.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT
Sold only in lb. and ½ lb. Tins
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co Homœopathic Chemists, London England
EPPS'S COCOA.

WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.



THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S Keyless Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, viz.:—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

THE PIONEER (Guaranteed for three years).
As supplied to the East Indian Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case. Price Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD OR IMPROVED GUARDS.
(Guaranteed for six years.)
As supplied to the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case.....Price Rs. 32.
" " Sterling Silver Case ..... " " 50.
This Watch is specially recommended to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, and others requiring a Watch of the most accurate description combined with the ability to withstand rough usage.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.
As supplied to the Baroda & Central India Railway.
The Watch is made in 18" (ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16" or small size (1⅞ inche Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

CAMPAIGN WATCH 18" size.

Price in Nickel Case, either size.		Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.	
OPEN FACE	Rs. 24	OPEN FACE	Rs. 38
HUNTING	" 26-8	HUNTING	" 42
HALF-HUNTING	" 29	HALF HUNTING	" 45

Also in Black Oxydised Steel Cases. Open Face only. Either size Rs. 26-8.
We invite special attention to these Watches in Sterling Silver Hunting and Half Hunting Cases. Their great appearance, heavy cases, and sound qualities make them SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PRIZES. Suitable Inscriptions can be engraved at a Moderate Cost.
Any of the above Watches will be forwarded by V. P. P. at our risk to any part of India or Burmah.
Our Illustrated Price List of Watches, Clocks, &c., will be sent Post Free on application to

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY

BOMBAY—31, HORNBY ROW. 11, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

---

22 YEARS' SUCCESS.

INDIA'S GREATEST FEVER-CURE.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE at Re. 1 Per Bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA
WORLI—DADAR,
BOMBAY.

OR MALARIOUS INTERMITTENT AND BILIOUS FEVERS, INFLUENZA AND MILD FORM OF PLAGUE.

☞ Beware of Imitations and get the genuine BATLIWALA'S.

ASK FOR
BATLIWALA & CO.'S "CHOLEROL"
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION.)

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

CINDERELLA

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Are Celebrated the World over for

ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY,

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—
JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England, Est. 1856.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Agents required for Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Ceylon.

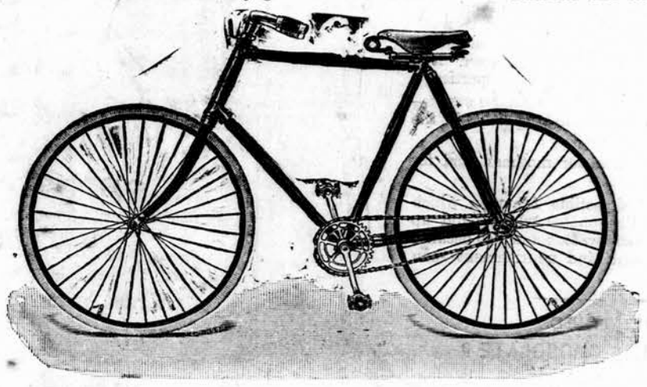
PREMIER CYCLES

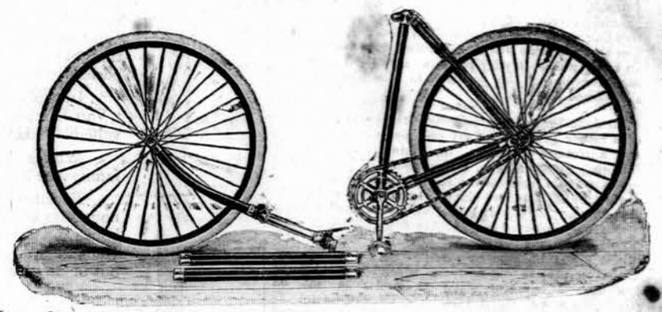
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

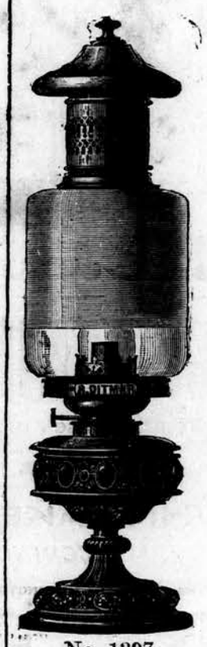
We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGLAND.

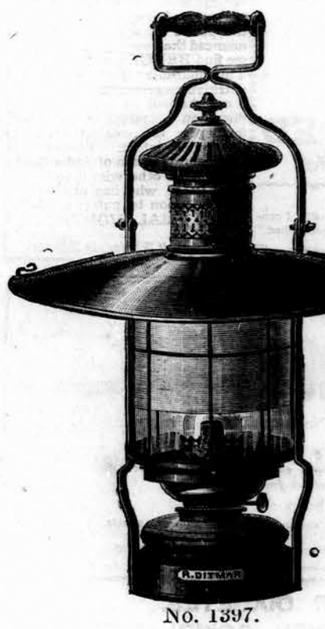
LAMPS! DITMAR-LAMPS AND LANTERNS!

THE ONLY HOUSE
FOR RELIABLE STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS.



No. 1397.

! ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION !



No. 1397.

! ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION !

No. 1397.

!! THE EN-TOUT-CAS-COMBINATION LANTERN !!

The En-tout-cas-Combination Lamp No. 1397 is an absolute necessity for Travellers and in Camp life. It gives every imaginable Comfort, can be used as HANGING LAMP, TABLE LAMP or BRACKET LAMP, and requires a box of only 20"×14"×11½" to be carried about. It is made of the very best material, HURRICANE-PROOF, and gives a most excellent light.

No. 1396 2nd size fitted with Ditmar's Patent Cosmos Burner 10"'...Rs. 27 0 0 complete with box, spare chimney and wick.
No. 1397 1st " " " " " " 14"'... " 29 0 0 " " " " "

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all ... good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co LD. HART ST. LONDON

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 19, Wool Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.
Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, MADRAS.

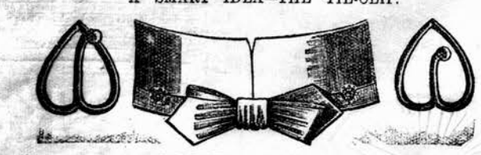
Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

P. MEHTA & Co..

JEWELLERS,
69, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
A SMART IDEA—THE TIE-CLIP.



15-carat Gold, Rs. 7; 18-carat, Rs. 10.
Pearl, Rs. 20; Diamond, Rs. 45.
Per pair—*nett.*

ALL SORTS OF JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.
Illustrated Price-lists free on application.

SILICATE PAINTS,

At the request of The Silicate Paint Coy., Ltd., Charlton, we have resumed the Agency for their well known paints for that portion of the country which can be economically supplied from Bombay, and beg to intimate that we are prepared to supply these *from stock* at any time.
Prices on Application.

BEST QUALITY PORTLAND CEMENT.

We hold stocks of several of the best known brands and shall be pleased to quote on receipt of intimation of the quantity required.

FIRE ENGINES AND FIRE APPLIANCES.

We represent Messrs. Shand Mason & Co., of London, the best known makers of these highly specialised articles.

[E]LECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER INSTALLATIONS.

We are Sole Agents in Western India for
[T]HE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA, AND TELEGRAPH WORKS Co., LTD., SILVERTOWN.

We are prepared to undertake
Iron and Brass Foundry Work, Machine Shop Work, and Blacksmiths' Work of all ordinary descriptions.

WATER FITTINGS
STEAM FITTINGS
CONTRACTORS TOOLS.
RAILWAY TOOLS
RAILWAY STORES
ENGINEERS' STORES

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

22 YEARS' SUCCESS.

INDIA'S GREATEST FEVER-CURE.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE at Re. 1 Per Bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA
WORLI—DADAR,
BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIOUS, INTERMITTENT, AND BILIOUS FEVERS, INFLUENZA AND MILD FORM OF PLAGUE.

☞ Beware of Imitations and get the genuine BATLIWALA'S.

ASK FOR
BATLIWALA & CO.'S "CHOLEROL"
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS; GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygient, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

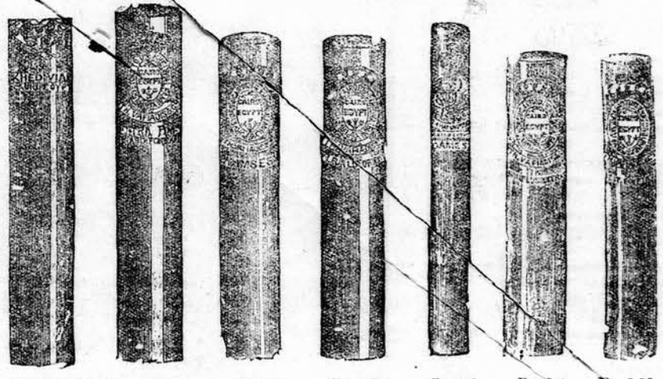
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

COGNAC A.I. — INVALIDS' PORT
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
"The Wine Shippers of the East."
Napier Johnstone's Whisky.
Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskie.
C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies, and every other Wine of Good Quality.
AMOROSO SHERRY — PALL MALL WHISKY
BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
MELLIN'S FOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.
MELLIN'S FOOD BUILDS UP HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS BABIES, AND REDUCES THE TROUBLES AND DANGERS OF VACCINATION AND INFANTILE SICKNESSES.
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India
Samples and Directions for Use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to—
BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD.,
CALCUTTA WORKS REDCLYFFE ROAD, UPTON PARK
LONDON, ENGLAND.
COCANADA—HALL, WILSON & Co.

NOTHING FINER COMES
FROM THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS THAN
THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION
KNOWN AND SMOKED AS HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

OUR POPULAR SPECIALITIES



Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12.
AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES

THEIR POPULARITY WAS NEVER SO GREAT.
THEIR SALE NEVER SO LARGE,
AS AT PRESENT.
Guaranteed fresh, consignments, received by every P. & O. Mail.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT AT,
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED *Preparation of* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.
BEETHAM'S LAIT "Regd Larola"
IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

DAWSON'S BOOTS
NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

PEARS' SOAP

"WAITING FOR PEARS."

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.
Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

OGDEN'S

"GUINEA-GOLD" CIGARETTES are always to the FRONT because they are PUREST & BEST!
MBC
PROCURABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE EAST
STANLEY OAKE
CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.
IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
Of all Chemists and Stores.

CINDERELLA
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN
Are Celebrated the World over for
ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—
JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England, Est, 1856.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Agents required for Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Ceylon.
CINDERELLA (Regd.)

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.
It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."
British Medical Journal

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Ph. rm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.